

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1905.

No. 9

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### BIRTHS.

On 13th August, at Shanghai, the wife of F. B. PREIFER, of a daughter.  
On 17th August, at Kuling, the wife of F. H. ARMSTRONG, of a son.  
On 23rd August, at No. 1, Stewart Terrace, Peak, the wife of T. W. HORNBY, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On 22nd July, at Aberdeen, EWEN ALLAN CAMERON, eldest son of Sir EWEN CAMERON, to RACHEL MARGARET GEDDES.

### DEATH.

On 8th August, at "Holbrook," Whitehill Road, Gravesend, England, ANNIE, MARY, the beloved wife of W. M. B. ARTHUR, formerly of the Hongkong Government. Aged 66 years.  
At Peak Hospital, of typhoid, EDITH MAOMI, beloved wife of WM. W. WILSON.

### Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mails of July 21st arrived, per the s.s. *Ernest Simons*, on Tuesday, the 21st instant; and the English Mail of July 28th arrived, per the s.s. *Nubia*, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The *Straits Times* of August 16th announces that the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry Blake, has just been bereaved of his eldest son, Mr. Henry Blake, who died in Australia a week ago.

Dr. Knappe, the German Consul-General, has interviewed the Taotai on the subject of the boycott. The Taotai said he intended promptly to issue a placard ordering the merchants to resume trade in American goods.

A suggestion has been made in Yokohama to form there a British Volunteer organisation, to be called the "Alliance Guards." The proposer says that 150 men could easily be raised, and got ready in time to make an imposing show as a guard of honour to the Prince of Wales when he visits Japan.

The readiness with which the Chinese assist their compatriots in difficulty was demonstrated by an incident which took place on board the *Ernest Simons* on her present outward run. Shortly after the vessel left Saigon nine coolies were found stowed away in the hold. Fortunately for them there was a number of fairly well to do countrymen on board, who subscribed the necessary money to pay their passages and saved the delinquents the consequences of their misdeeds.

The *Seoul Press* learns that the following regulations respecting the salaries of the Korean Military officials has been determined upon: viz: a General to receive a salary of yen 3,000 per annum; Lieut.-General, yen 2,000; Major-General, yen 1,575; Colonel, yen 1,176; Lieut.-Colonel, yen 876; Major, yen 612; Captain, yen 400; Lieutenant, yen 360; Sub-Lieutenant, yen 300; Non-Commissioned Officers, yen 240. They seem to us rather dear at the price.

The *Takungpao* newspaper published in Tientsin states that it has received news from Shantung to the effect that there is rumour of a widespread conspiracy on foot in that province to rise against the Germans, the date set being the 18th day of the 8th moon (16th September). It is alleged that each family is to provide one fighting man, whose equipments are to be paid by public subscription. Rumours of this kind are hardly occasional in China, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. The rising did not take place, and was probably never talked of except by the native newspaper man.

The sale by public auction of valuable leasehold property in the colony, by order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, attracted a good attendance to the sales rooms of Mr. G. P. Lammert, auctioneer, on the 24th August. The property consisted of a piece of ground in Victoria registered in the Land Office as Section A of Sub-section No. 5 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 52, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 83 Wellington Street. The ground is held for the residue of the term of 75 years and of the further term of 924 years commencing on the 26th day of June, 1843, and subject to the payment of \$7,574, the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent, and the observance and performance of the covenants and conditions in the Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises, and subject also to an indenture of mortgage in favour of Wong Sik Hung. Bidding started at \$8,000 and after keen competition was knocked down to Mr. Chun Ping for \$10,000.

The s.s. *München* (Captain Cox) left Shanghai on August 19th with over a thousand Russian refugees for Odessa.

The Shanghai Taotai on August 16th instructed the Shanghai Magistrate, Mr. Wang, to send his runners out to discover the authors of the boycott placards which have been lately posted throughout the Native City and suburbs, and also the men who have been instrumental in posting them. The posting of anonymous placards is illegal in China and the authors, if discovered, can be punished, says the "native notes" writer of the *N.-C. Daily News*.

The following notes appear in an appendix to the Chinese Post Office Report for 1904:— In 1876 the Customs Postal Department was extended and allowed to accept correspondence from the public for transmission between Treaty ports. Postage stamps being required for the purpose, a first issue was prepared, but only appeared in 1878, comprising a set of three values in the tael currency, viz., 1-candarin (green), 3-candarin (red), and 5-candarin (yellow). In 1883 a second issue took place, the stamps being of smaller size and different colours but of about the same design and of the same values as in the previous issue, viz., 1 candarin (green), 3-candarin (mauve), and 5-candarin (bistre); these were water-marked with a device known as "shell." A third issue occurred towards the end of 1894, known as the "Jubilee Issue," on the occasion of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday. It consisted of a set of nine different values, viz., 1-candarin (geranium red), 2-candarin (olive-green), 3-candarin (yellow), 4-candarin (rose), 5-candarin (deep chrome-yellow), 6-candarin (carmine-brown), 9-candarin (grey-green), 12-candarin (orange), and 24-candarin (carmine). The first six values were of the ordinary size, but the last three of a large and oblong form they were water-marked with the "yin-yang" symbol, and were printed in Japan after new and varied designs prepared by the department in Shanghai. When, in 1896, the Imperial Post Office was formally recognised by Imperial Edict, the currency was changed from candarins (tael) to cents (dollar), and a new issue of 12 different values was ordered from Japan; but these were not ready before a year or two later. Owing to this delay, the 1894 issue had to be continued, but with surcharges marked in dollar-cent values, viz., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 30 cents; there were also revenue stamps surcharged for postage. This may be reckoned as the fourth issue, in use from January, 1897. The fifth issue was lithographed in Japan in 1898, and the designs, though similar, were not identical with, and the colours were, in many cases, of different shades from, the current (i.e., the sixth) issue. The sixth issue was brought out in 1899, engraved on steel, printed by WATERLOW & SONS in London, with perforations differing somewhat from the previous set. The stamps are more elaborately wrought (having, e.g., a geometrical background) and are of 12 values, viz., 1-cent (seal-brown), 1-cent (orange yellow), 2-cent (cardinal red), 4-cent (red-brown), 5-cent (salmon), 10-cent (deep green), 20-cent (light red-brown), 30-cent (rose), 50-cent (light green), 1-dollar (red and pale rose), 2-dollar (yellow and red), and 5-dollar (green and pale rose). The 5-cent stamps issued during 1904 were inclined to orange-yellow, and some other issues approached the colour of the 2-cent stamp; and during 1905 will begin the issue of a new 5-cent stamp, mauve in colour.



## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Daily Press, 21st August.)

Anxiety as to the outcome of the peace conference is natural, and it is therefore natural that the newspapers and journals of the world should be so unanimously trying to forecast the result, with somewhat bewildering effect upon their readers who try to follow all the reasons adduced why Japan should do so and-so, and not otherwise. As a matter of sober fact, the best informed of all the writers are merely guessing. Absolute secrecy is essential if the plenipotentiaries are to carry out their instructions, so that they are unlikely to make any statement to anyone except such as are carefully calculated to create the impression desired. Obviously, if either side in such negotiations were to prematurely betray a disposition to yield points in order to arrive at a settlement, the settlement would not tend to develop favourably to the wishes of that side. Hence we find Russian opinion (or what does duty for it) expressed as an immovable fixture on certain subjects, and the policy so unyielding and unamenable as to be quite out of keeping with the situation we understand Russia to occupy. This has led to confident statements in the Press that there will be no settlement arrived at by the conference in America. That Japan has talked of an "irreducible minimum" to be demanded, and Russia of a maximum of concession beyond which she will not go, seems quite sufficient to the unthinking to demonstrate the utter hopelessness of peace. Yet that is the only possible attitude of diplomacy in such a case, and signifies no more than the haggling of a Chinese tradesman and his experienced customer. Each is anxious to effect a deal, but the seller is afraid he may accept less than the bidder is willing to pay, and the latter is unwilling to pay more than he thinks the seller will accept. Imagine Russia as the purchaser of peace remarking audibly to a bystander that she will pay so much rather than go away without it, or Japan calling out that the price is so-and-so, but that rather than miss the sale she will take something less, and the folly of constructing prophetic reports on the material available becomes at once apparent. If, for instance, Mr. ALFRED STEAD, who has succeeded in persuading the editors of England that he is in the confidence of the Japanese government, were right in saying that Japan is "absolutely determined to insist on an indemnity of at least a hundred million pounds," there would be nothing for the conference to confer about. Because Russia has expressed, or had it expressed on her behalf, that she is equally determined not to pay an indemnity. If the entire proceedings at the conference up to date were to be reported fully, it would be found that there has been nothing said or decided of a nature to warrant the things that are being published, either optimistic or pessimistic. We are told by the all-knowing that Japan's "terms" are:—

"The absolute evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians, and the handing back of the provinces to China; the cession to Japan of the Russian lease of the Kwantung Peninsula, with possibly a reversion to the conditions of the peace terms after the Chinese War; the cession of the entire Manchurian railway to Japan, and its handing over to an international company; the Russo-Chinese Bank to be regarded as a Government concern, and all its concessions disallowed; a free hand for Japan in Korea, and no Russian interference; the transformation of Vladivostok into a commercial port, and the prohibition of dockyards or Naval stations in the Far East. The island of Sakhalin is to be ceded to Japan, together with fishing rights along the coast of the Ussuri Province and

Kamchatka. Russia must pay an indemnity of at least £100,000,000, and this sum may increase if the war be prolonged.

But that is better described as a price list only, and subject to revision. It is not even an authorised price list, because the handing back of Manchuria will presumably be done by the present holders, who are not Russian. When Dr. MORRISON informs the *Times* that "opinion in Peking grows stronger that a peace conference now is premature, that the spirit in which Russia is entering the conference gives no indication of sincerity, but that manifestly she is endeavouring to gain time by means of an armistice," he makes confusion worse confounded. To begin with, we have it on the highest Japanese authority that Russia did not request an armistice, however much she might have wished for one. Then, supposing it be possible for even so experienced and well informed a correspondent as Dr. MORRISON to say with any certainty what constitutes "opinion in Peking," which we doubt, it has to be remembered that such opinion is based on such assumption as the one he himself makes, that some sort of sincerity is to be looked for from either party to such negotiations. As was partly suggested by our trading analogy, there is no room for what he calls sincerity. That both nations sincerely desire peace is not at all an unreasonable assumption to make; but to bring it about, in a manner congenial to either party, diplomacy (which is essentially insincerity) is necessary. Another journal remarks that "nothing appears more certain than that Russia was unwilling at first to enter upon a conference, and only consented out of regard for President ROOSEVELT." We are unable to understand how a nation's policy can be swayed by regard for even so great a man; and to us nothing appears more probable than that the Russian reluctance was simulated. Russia, according to all ordinary methods of viewing the progress of war, has been beaten; and whatever her mind may be as regards future reprisals, a long truce now cannot fail to be welcome to her. Even Japan, with whom all things have gone so well, would be glad to hail a settlement. Russia, then, beaten but not admitting it, may fairly be supposed to enter into this conference with a sincere desire to reach some practical result. What has Russia to gain by a brief armistice? Certainly no permanent advantage, such as a settlement on terms satisfactory to herself will afford. Assuming that her desire is for an immediate settlement, is not her conduct consistent with that desire, and the desire to obtain the best possible terms? So long as both sides want to settle, and there can be no doubt that they do, all firmness shown by one is calculated to induce weakness in the other. These seeming reluctances to negotiate, the pretended indifference to results and the semi-official statements of what will and what will not be considered, are all part of a well understood game. It all began with bluffing. There has been a show of hands, and Russia's cards are not so good as those held by Japan. Now arises a dilemma unknown to poker players who play according to rules. The loser declines to pay. A gambling debt cannot be sued for. Japan cannot well go to the other player's home in St. Petersburg for the money. It looks very much as if Japan will have to be content with an i.c.u. and the honour of the game. There are all the elements for a compromise. Looking on, we feel that Japan deserves more than she seems likely to get, and between our sense

of justice and our desire for peace, we are somewhat at a loss. We can but hope that the conference may satisfy both wants in some way. The observations we have been lightly touching upon, so far as they tend to rob us of that hope, are disagreeable so long as they have weight. We have tried to show that they have not, and that it is useless to consider anything beyond trustworthy reports of actual conference results. Results so far, although meagre, encourage us to go on hoping.

## THE BOYCOTT.

(Daily Press, 22nd August.)

Of the boycott, our Shanghai contemporary says very much the same things that we have been saying, although it was a little later in realising whither such an agitation was bound to trend. It tells us, moreover, in its issue of the 17th instant, that the Chinese at Shanghai are admitting that they have gone a great deal too far. As we remarked recently the thing got out of hand, and at Hongkong we are discovering that a stone thrown into the water results in widely spread ripples. The circles are still widening, and no one knows what far shore they may yet touch. At Shanghai, the movement has been taken up by those "who are full of patriotism because they have nothing to lose but their heads, which in a sense they have lost already." This pronouncement by the *N. C. Daily News* is confirmatory of our view that patriotism properly speaking had and has very little to do with the matter. In the ultimate analysis, the agitation is made up of anti-foreign prejudice, hooliganism, and an innate love of collective aggression, fostered by inflammatory writings and pictures that had no connection with genuine grievances, and were calculated to appeal to the worst passions of the mob. Of course we share with all right-minded persons the dislike of that ill-treatment and discriminating persecution which has been alleged against American customs officers in America; but this was presented to us at the outset as a movement inspired by dislike of certain politics and a resultant "dawning patriotism," in which we did not and still do not believe. We would have been glad to have earlier seen such plain speaking as that which says:—"Peking must be made to realise the gravity of the movement, which from being anti-American, is becoming anti-foreign and anti-dynastic." It was inevitably, as we pointed out, anti-foreign. The patriotic combination which we scouted all along is no longer believed in, apparently; and the power of the Guilds, about which we could not speak, as it was an untried and unknown quantity in such a connection, is apparently not sufficiently great to overcome the orders of officials like YUAN SHIH KAI, who "has suppressed it (the boycott) so thoroughly in his jurisdiction that the Chinese merchants at Tientsin are now ordering direct from America goods which would otherwise have been imported from Shanghai." Our contemporary thinks that what YUAN SHIH KAI can do, Viceroy CHOU FU can do, which is not confirmatory of the almightiness of the Guilds. So much for the psychology of the boycott, and the ethics of misdirected foreign sympathy. The *Kokumin* of Tokyo has had a word to say of the affair from the unprejudiced Japanese point of view, and naively remarked that "perhaps the Americans do not actually dislike the Chinese labourer as, if they really do, the number of Chinese



immigrants would not have grown so large, and this circumstance goes to show the increased demand for Chinese labour despite the clamour raised against it in some quarters." It may show that. We do not doubt that the employers who benefit by cheap and good Chinese labour are innocent of agitating against its import. The patriotism of these is probably on no higher level than that of the Chinese placard artist who reviles all things American and some things that are not American. But the remark of our Japanese contemporary suggests to us an idea that we had overlooked before, and which we may present for what it is worth. It is that while there may be little excuse for the attitude of the officials whose conduct President Roosevelt has promised to investigate and check, there may be an explanation. The prejudice in the western states has continued for years, yet we are told that the number of Chinese immigrants has grown large. How? Is it not by Chinese fraud? We know from experience that the Chinese coolie whose mind has become filled by the *auri sacra fames* will willingly undergo hardships, adopt all sorts of humiliating subterfuges, and in some cases pay considerable sums of money, to force his way into a land out of which he thinks he is being unfairly barred. Australia is at its wit's end to keep them out, and recent Hongkong cases disclosed the amazing fact that there are Chinese who pay, and Chinese who receive payment, for the smuggling in of illegal emigrants. There is, perhaps, little to be wondered at if some of these lawbreakers are roughly handled at times; or if others of the race, with better credentials, are made to suffer impoliteness because of their relationship to those whom the dutiful official has learned to regard with suspicion. These are reasons for believing that some of the allegations against American customs officers are well-founded; as we have never doubted; but it remains just as probable that they have also been exaggerated. In the boycott literature it is certain that they have. But we would not be surprised to learn that most of what the better class Chinese travellers have had to complain was no worse than the vexatious treatment meted out to travellers in other places. Those who have toured in Switzerland, for instance, or experienced the thousand and one restrictions of German travel, know that it does not do to be too thin skinned. Anyway, to return to the main subject, the gentlemen who are now at work in Hongkong have no such grievances to complain of, and it would make the word stink for ever to credit the authors and admirers of recent placards with any form of patriotism. We cordially agree with our Shanghai contemporary when it says that "the boycott in the form it has now assumed is a phenomenon of madness that must be crushed by the power of the Government, whose sincerity will necessarily be judged by the result of its efforts to crush it; and it must be crushed promptly, or injury will be done which it will take months or even years to repair." Prevention is better than cure, and a firmer stand taken while the scheme was only a matter of talk might have saved much. There was never any question as to the nature and probable growth of the movement. From the beginning, except in the case of the gushing few who were eager to hail a newborn patriotism, it should have been seen that a national boycott in the hands of the same class as that which was so unanimously patriotic in 1900 must develop along highly objectionable lines.

## THE CHINESE POST OFFICE SYSTEM.

(Daily Press 23rd August.)

It is nine years since the Chinese Imperial Post Office was established by Imperial Decree. The date was March 20th, 1896. It had been thought of nearly forty years before that, a typical instance of the slowness with which any innovation, however desirable, is introduced in China. If the result in this case be typical of what awaits other Chinese reforms, then patience is, indeed, to be encouraged; and the motto "slow but sure" applied to China—China with European helpers, of course. According to Mr. PIRY's report of last year's working, which we received yesterday, it was the good example set by the Customs in the early sixties that decided the Tsungli Yamen to agree to a national postal system. There were no coast steamers running in the winter, and the Customs arranged a connection of river steamers and overland couriers to serve Shanghai and Peking. It was in 1876, when the Chefoo Convention was being discussed, that Sir THOMAS WADE learned of the Chinese awakening; but for some not clearly understood reason, nothing got into that Treaty, and the matter was dropped for another season. The Customs continued its postal enterprise, opening more offices, and even (in 1878) issuing stamps. That year saw a formal invitation to join the Postal Union. We are unable to find in the Hongkong Government Gazette of that period any reference to the British post office at Hongkong, which a contemporary suggests, the British were "ready to withdraw." It seems an unlikely thing. It is recorded that in 1879 the British post offices in Japan were closed, and the business turned over to the Japanese Government. The Chinese Government in those days had its own Courier Service, and the carriage of private mails was in the hands of private hongs, "long used and respected by the people." The British Post-Master-General tolerates no competition: it is the monopoly which has made his organisation what it is, the best and (next to Japan's) the cheapest in the world. In China, the Inspector General of Customs (who occupies the place of the P.M.G.) cannot go so fast. These native letter hongs are still in business in all parts of China. But there is no doubt they are being superseded as the advantages of the organised service become known. The Government has practically abandoned its couriers and trusts to the C. I. P. O. In the meantime, while the latter is slowly extending its tentacles over China, it is registering the private undertakings which it is as yet unready to replace, and so securing some sort of regularity and order in the mass. Three hundred have been registered so far, and these now work in connection with the Imperial Post. Almost every represented nation has a post office in Shanghai. This is supposed still to be necessary although it is admittedly confusing. "But," says Mr. PIRY's report: "they have since extended and opened at numerous ports, where French, British, German, and Japanese post offices are now found doing a work for which the national post office alone would suffice. Not only do they curtail the legitimate share of the latter in the interport carriage of correspondence, but the spreading of alien establishments at places where they are not wanted is resented, and retards in this country the popularity of an institution so closely resembling them." These are regarded by the N.-C. Daily News as so

many "pegs driven into the soil of China," more political than postal, a suspicion which is far from unreasonable. With regard to the present position of the C.I.P.O., it is established in every provincial capital, and has got sub-offices and branches in almost all important towns throughout the Empire. On December 31st there were altogether 1,319 offices. There are 117 foreigners on the staff. In 1904 sixty six million articles were dealt with, Canton's contribution to these being three millions. Although economy is the keynote of the administration, the institution is still run at a loss. The Customs department found all the money until last year, when, for the first time, a grant was made, the amount (to be annual) being Tls. 720,000. As usual in China, all the grant has not been paid yet.

## THE EGOTISM OF THE CHINESE.

(Daily Press, 24th August.)

If there is one fault more common than another in journalism, we suppose it must be the tendency to point out and emphasise the obvious, or, to be exact, the seeming obvious. The exigencies of the profession are probably more to blame for this than the deficiencies of the professionals. Something has to be said, and in too many cases there is no time to think what ought to be said. This handicap may in some instances bring about rapid thinking; but too often it is to be feared that the pen travels as the avant-courier of the mind. Where these conditions occur without actual knowledge of the subject to be treated, it follows naturally that the reader is treated to deductions without correct premises, conclusions reached by way of improper analogies, and presumptions or assumptions which, though plausibly put and attractively phrased, are apt to be misleading to the uninformed, who justly expect that the writer knows what he is writing about. One of the commonest points of view taken by commentators on things Chinese—the said commentators, as might be supposed, being usually located outside—is that China has throughout been a very much misused party. It is obvious to the meanest intelligence, for instance, that the Chinese should own every inch of Chinese soil; and that they do not; that the Chinese are a venerable race, with a civilisation antedating that of all the foreigners who presume to come and teach them; and so on, almost *ad infinitum*. When a political question arises to which the Chinese nation is a party, it is so easy to turn to these stock arguments, in the absence of information of the special circumstances; and that is what happens. Ethics in the abstract, platitudes of fair-play, generalities of justice, sympathy for the under-dog—these string together with delightful adaptability into a literary rosary which may be used in exactly the same way as the ecclesiastical one, with perhaps not so much benefit. It is to be feared that into some of the legions of books about China has crept a like vapidness. Certainly there is as yet no satisfying unanimity of opinion as to the Chinese character, which, but for one or two in whom trust may be placed, would remain a *terra incognita*. There is, of course, the common ground of humanity. They are men like ourselves, and from that we may grope our way to a better understanding. We can see for ourselves that there is no more homogeneity than in the European races, and it is a safe and easy step to the decision that there are good and bad Chinamen. These elementary facts (as obvious as the obviousnesses that should not be dwelt upon) may save



us from generalising; even while we go on to look at a characteristic which is almost general, the characteristic of egotism, which in China is JOHN BULL's insularism hyperchromatised. Russia was blamed for China's "cheeky" request for representation at the Peace Conference; and there is no doubt that the serpent whispered in the ear in that case. But the Chinese cannot escape blame. The ear had first to be inclined. Eve's curiosity and China's egotism were both necessary before the tempter could succeed. It looks very much as though the same factor has been at work when China (as is alleged) has allowed herself to talk of demanding an indemnity from the belligerents for trespasses and damage in Manchuria. That is precisely one of the things which the discoverer of the obvious jumps at; and, as a matter of fact, has jumped at. It seems only fair, he thinks: it is fair, he says; and the upshot of the matter is that the trustful reader is given the idea that anything else would be grossly unfair. Only a little thought, and that of the mildest, shows that this latest claim, or suggestion, is as presumptuous as the other. With regard to Manchuria, China is very much in the position of a person who has lost his purse, and asks the honest finder to pay him interest on the money for the time it has been in his possession. An American-manufactured but not to be boycotted exaggeration tells of a labourer who was blown up into the air at a powder mill, and who was "docked" by the foreman for the time he spent going up and coming down. This Chinese suggestion that an indemnity is owing just now is about as reasonable as the action of the apocryphal foreman. There was a time when it might have been made against Russia with some reason; and that was the time that China trafficked with the enemy; and with some cunning decided to wait until the chestnut should be picked out of the red-hot bars for her. That cunning policy was knowingly detrimental to Japan, practically forcing upon that country the duty of rescuing the chestnut. After the war began, China (seeing that here was her coming chance) very willingly consented to remain neutral, and to regard Manchuria consequently as territory in which war could not be avoided. It was, *ipso facto*, not Chinese territory; to continue the polite fiction would have been to make impossible the policy which all the powers agreed was the best in the peculiar circumstances. The observance of neutrality, it should perhaps be pointed out, is not merely *laissez faire*. With Manchuria admittedly Chinese territory, the paradox arises that China could not be called neutral while she refrained from attempting to drive both Russia and Japan out of that province. This would have been a Euclidian absurdity, so China waived her undoubted right of enforcing neutrality in that territory; in effect renouncing her ownership and making it a no-man's land. It is at present practically Japanese, because held by Japanese. The Japanese, it is admitted, strictly endeavoured to make things as little uncomfortable as possible for the Manchus, so no indemnity could decently be expected from them; and while it is uncertain that the Russian invaders behaved as well as they ought to have done, no claims against them upon the part of China are admissible until the prior claims of Japan are settled. So the *Jiji* very naturally complains that China's conduct towards Japan has of late been incomprehensible. Russian suggestions, cunningly whispered in the Chinese ear, may somewhat explain the

incomprehensible; but, as we have tried to show, there is a certain blatant egotism at Peking which renders the tempted unable to discern the *arrière pensée* of the tempter. Thus, though China has had many things to complain of, much she has brought upon herself. The curmudgeon in society suffers many a slight; China has played the curmudgeon among the nations. The national trait, if it continues to sway the national councils, must subject China to more of the equivocal conditions in which she now finds herself. Some sympathy is due to her, and she has it; but her faults may well be pointed out, even as HORACE indexed the blemishes of RUFILLUS and GARGONIUS, without being suspected of carping. Japan's intentions are strictly honourable; but she might be goaded into changing them. Discretion, most careful, rather than such indiscretions, is China's best cue just now. It has happened in the past that the necessary discretion was secured only when some gag was applied. It is to be hoped that she has by now learned how to do without that safeguard.

#### POST SCRIPTUM.

(Daily Press, 25th August.)

Yesterday we wrote of China as a "most distressful country," which it undoubtedly is, having perhaps more and bigger grievances than the country to which those words were first applied. We referred at the same time to the comments of the sentimentalists, and mentioned the egotism of the Chinese as something which prevented them from being regarded as altogether irresponsible for the equivocal position into which they have, as a nation, been thrust. M. PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU appears to have contributed to the *Economiste Français* an article which provides timely support, both positive and negative, of some of our statements. An English summary of his article represents him as using some of the hasty generalisations that are so common in discussions of the attitude of China and the foreigners. He follows countless others in speaking of the Chinese and the Japanese in one breath as if they were almost one people. Their "one language," their "one colour," and their "one character and disposition," are ideas that by this time ought to be exploded. There is about as much sense in juxtaposing the Malay and the Negro, or the Highlander and the Eskimo, as the son of HAN and the subject of the MIKADO. But for this lumping together of "the Asiatics," the "yellow peril" would perhaps never have been heard of; and perhaps if we can become convinced that Asiatics are as heterogeneous as are Europeans, we may hear no more of it. It has to be grasped first of all that to the average Chinaman the Japanese is as much of a foreigner as the Frenchman is to the Englishman. An Englishman is not so much surprised by a Parisian's ways as he is by a Cossack's; but the Frenchman is still a foreigner. It is stupid to say that because Japan drew so much of its language from China that the two nations are "drawn together by the tie of language," as has been said. The English "language" and the French "langage" are both drawn from the same source; but at Brest and at Portsmouth recently, with all the good will in the world, the sailors could not express their mutual *ententes cordiales*. Between China and Japan it is extremely doubtful if there be any such *entente* to express. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is impressed by "the great bulk and the ancient civilisation of China,"

and by the "bravery" of the Japanese. The Japanese civilisation is practically as old as that of China, and it is perhaps a finer child for its age. It almost looks as though the reproach of the Japanese were just, that the Christian world was unable to admire them until they proved their capacity for killing people. Another phrase illustrative of the comments we had in mind is one appearing in a reference to "the elementary right of the most humble—to be master in his own house." China has been deprived of this right; therefore China has been badly treated; and when she learns the lesson that Japan teaches, she will avenge her injustices. Is that not the yellow peril all over? He forgets that that elementary right is a conditional one, with the nation as with the individual. The master must conform to certain standards of mastership, or the neighbours will interfere. One passage as translated from the *Economiste Français* is so appropriate to our previous remarks that we cannot help but quote it approvingly. It says "the same liberties were not taken with Japan that were meted out to China, but then she did not display the same arrogant qualities as her great neighbour, China, and she was not for ever making the egregious blunders in the international world of politics that ignorance and arrogance were the cause of China being constantly led into." Ignorance is not quite a fair term to apply, for there is a great store of very real wisdom in China: it was the arrogance and its consequent blindness to consequences that did all the mischief; that is still working harm; and that will continue to do so while the present government holds the power. There are none so blind as those that will not see, and China has persistently refused to see that any good thing could come out of Nazareth. That is where Japan differed, and why Japan has beaten her in progress and power. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and if Japan had relied upon her bravery and physical prowess alone, she would have been where China still is. If China could but drop her arrogance and dissemble, she could become a real yellow peril as soon as she likes. Boxerism in spasms will not do it, nor boycotts, nor even the ingenious method of granting concessions and treaties and then disregarding them. We honestly believe that if ever young KWANG-SU comes to his own, and the enlightened Chinese find that they can open their mouths without losing their heads, that then will begin to arise a China that will hold up its head amongst the nations with a pride infinitely more legitimate and becoming than its present arrogance.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 22nd August in the Board Room. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were 130 present. Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Major Josling, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. F. J. Baleley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lai Chu Pak, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. Ramjahn, and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

##### A DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The further reports of the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Surveyor with reference to the drainage of houses on I.L. 1589, stated:—The drainage system is at present inefficient, for these reasons:—1. (a) The storm water from the hillside and lane is led into the disconnecting trap at the end of the sewer provided to carry off the sullage water from these houses. (b) Somewhat more than half of the rain water falling in this lot is also carried away by the



sewer, which is six inches in diameter: (c) This six inch sewer, being laid at a fall of one in forty, will carry off 360 gallons of sewer water per minute: (d) Taking as a basis for estimation that 2 feet 8 inches of rain may fall in an hour (this is the maximum recorded for fifteen years) and that 120 gallons of water are drawn from the mains for each house per day, we find that the maximum amount of sewage and storm water, which the six inch sewer might have to deal with, equal 377½ gallons per minute, or 7½ gallons more than the sewer is designed to carry off. 2 (a) This should be altered so that any access of storm water which the sewer is unable to carry off may overflow into the storm water drain which is being provided. (3) If paper, rags, etc., be thrown into the surface channel, the present six inch trap will fail to carry off water as rapidly as it is capable of doing. A certain amount of paper, etc., must be expected to find its way into the channel, and if nuisance recurs when (a) and (b) beforementioned are carried out, we think that the owners of the property should be asked to halve the work of the trap by providing another one, and so draining each half of the block of houses by a trap of its own.

The PRESIDENT—Alterations are in progress in connection with this property, and I would ask that the construction of the new storm channel be hastened. This was agreed to.

#### MANURE AND MANURING.

In a letter from the M.O.H. to the President, he stated that he could find no definite instructions issued with reference to the practice of storing manure and manuring gardens with human excreta. From a letter from the C. S. O. it is not clear what action was definitely decided on by the board to be taken in the matter.

The instructions placed before the meeting stated, that with reference to the custom of the storage of excretal matter for the purpose of manuring gardens, bye-law No. 3 of the Scavenging and Conservancy bye-laws requires the removal of such matter to the conservancy boats; the use of such matter in gardens is therefore illegal in the Colony, and if any householders are found not obeying this bye-law, a notice should be applied for under Section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Further, any accumulation of such matter within the city of Victoria, or within sufficient distance (50 yards) from any public road or dwelling house must, if it give rise to evil smells, be regarded as a nuisance, and a legal notice applied for, if necessary, under section 23 (8). With regard to Kowloon; in farming districts so far removed from main roads that it cannot be said a nuisance detrimental to the health of passers-by or dwellers in the neighbourhood (other than the farmers themselves) is caused by the above mentioned accumulation of manure, action need not be taken. With regard to the use of human excreta for manurial purposes in villages and districts unfrequented by the public, it is almost if not quite, impossible to prove that any given householder has allowed excreta from his house to be removed to the gardens instead of to the boats. Bye-law 3, referred to above, therefore, cannot be strictly enforced. If it be desired to prevent the use of fresh human excreta as manure by the farmers in gardens, this can only be done by proving a nuisance to exist which may be dangerous to health. The practice certainly may always be dangerous to health, and especially so in times of epidemics of cholera and typhoid. Notices, therefore, under section 26 (13) should be served on all gardeners and farmers in the Colony who use as manure for their vegetables any human excreta which has not been subjected to the decomposition process which goes on in the usual Chinese manure pits.

The PRESIDENT—I move that the officers of the Board be instructed to use their best endeavours to prevent the use of human nightsoil in vegetable gardens, and to prevent storage of urine for manuring purposes within 50 yards of public highways.

Mr. RUMJAHN seconded the motion which was carried.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate per 1,000 per annum of the British, Foreign and Chinese community, excluding the Navy and Army, shows a percentage of 22.5 for the week ended the 22nd ult.

and 21.1 for the week ended the 29th ultimo as against 33.0 for the corresponding week of last year.

#### LIMEWASHING.

Since last report 442 houses have been limewashed in the Eastern and 231 in the Central District.

#### RAT RETURN.

During the week ending August 12th, 522 rats were caught, of which 32 were found to be infected; of the 551 caught for the week ending 19th instant, 26 were infected.

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 19th August.

### IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### WILFUL MURDER.

The hearing of the charge against Cheung Fat, of feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering Shek Kau at Shaukiwan on the 29th June, was continued.

The Attorney-General prosecuted and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Britton, Hett and Goldring) defended the prisoner.

The case for the Crown having closed, Mr. Calthrop addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He said—May it please Your Lordship and gentlemen of the Jury. In addressing you once more I feel it necessary to go through as shortly as possible the evidence adduced on behalf of the Crown in order to convict the prisoner. During last year the prisoner became acquainted with the deceased. He knew her and her mother. In January of this year it is said that he went to the house on several occasions and asked the mother to let the daughter live with him. The mother is positively certain that on each occasion when the girl refused accused threatened her. Then she went on to say that on account of these threats her daughter ceased to carry on her occupation as a boatwoman from January until the 17th June, three days before she met her death. Now gentlemen, it is an extraordinary thing that when the life of this woman's daughter was threatened, in the way it was said to have been threatened, that as far as we know she never made any communication to anyone. She was living there with her husband; you saw him in the box. He is a man who should certainly be able to deal with anyone with a physique like the prisoner's. The mother never made any communication whatever to him about this man threatening her daughter, although she is positively certain he threatened her three times. Not only did she make no communication to the husband, but she did not even take the trouble to find out what the man's occupation was, where he lived, or who was his master. Gentlemen! Is it possible? Is it probable? Can you believe that the woman would not have taken the trouble to find out what the man was, where he lived, who his master was, and would not have made some communication, at any rate, to her husband about the matter? She says that from January to 7th June she did not see the man so often. She also is quite certain that during that period her daughter did not go out to ply her boat either in the day time or at night. It is clear that this is not true. The next witness who was called knew this woman perfectly well, and also the daughter. She tells you that she saw the daughter on several occasions in this Chinese year, that is after the 4th February, carrying on her business as a boatwoman in the day time and also at night. We can only infer from that, that after all this threat was not made at all. The woman had, however, to bring some evidence to substantiate the theory she had put up, and which was put forward by the prosecution, that the prisoner murdered the deceased out of jealousy. We know it is absolutely untrue. As to the woman called next, Yan Tsu, she knew the deceased girl quite well, and was quite sure she had seen her carrying on her business on the water; she says she saw the prisoner with the girl in the same boat, sometimes in the day time and sometimes at night,

although it is just as probable it was somebody else who resembled him. After the death of the girl she came to the conclusion that the man she had seen on previous occasions with the deceased was the prisoner, although it was admitted by the mother that the girl had never gone out with him in the boat after January, and this fact is corroborated by the statement of the prisoner. On the night of the murder there were a good many people down at the wharf, and of the three men she saw, she identified the prisoner as one. I submit she made a mistake, and that the person she did see get into the boat was the person who on previous occasions she had mistaken for the prisoner. The witness who found the body said a piece of tape was tied round the mouth, which he did not touch. When Inspector Robertson was called, he said this tape was used as a gag. If a person was going to use it as a gag he would require to tie it very tightly to have any effect whatever. In the water the tape would increase in tightness, and some mark would have been made on the girl's features. Is there any evidence at all to show that the woman did meet her death by violence. Inspector Robertson, who has had very considerable experience in finding bodies drowned in the harbour, says there was absolutely no mark on the girl. Is it to be believed that this young woman would not have struggled, and that there would not have been some marks on her to prove the theory put forth? On the night the boat was found a witness said there was a considerable quantity of blood on the hatch, but the priest who gave evidence said he did not see any. It was a bright moonlight night, and if there had been any blood he must have seen it. That evidence alone proves that the boat the woman saw was not the one in which deceased met her death. I think on the evidence of the prosecution I am entitled to ask you to come to a verdict of not guilty. How can anybody's life be safe if a man is to be found guilty on such slender evidence as this? What the prisoner set up in defence on the very day of his arrest he has consistently adhered to, and his master corroborates his statement that he was lying ill in a shed. The prosecution knew this alibi was going to be set up, and now it is assumed that they were taken by surprise. The police never took the trouble to find out whether the man was ill or not, as stated. And now, gentlemen, it will be your responsibility to consider these facts fairly. You will have to consider whether you are going to believe in the speculative theories and extremely doubtful identifications of the prosecution, and whether you are going to believe that these are to be believed rather than the plain straightforward, and as I submit to you, conclusive evidence which I have brought home to you on behalf of the prisoner.

His Lordship then addressed the jurors at length on the salient facts and discrepancies in the statements made by different witnesses, remarking that human nature was rather difficult to please on the subject of truth. If they presumed that there were three people in the boat together, the mere fact that one of the parties was found dead and drowned sometime afterwards would not be sufficient proof of homicide. It would not shift the burden of guilt from the prisoner, but would be consistent with accidental death, suicide or homicide. Speaking of the piece of tape found round the girl's mouth, His Lordship thought the jury would have no difficulty in taking that to be conclusive evidence that there was homicide. He regretted that a more searching scientific examination of the body of the deceased had not been made, and in conclusion said the gentlemen of the jury had first to decide whether there was homicide, and secondly whether the prisoner was one of the three men in the boat. If they believed he was one of the three, then they must find him guilty.

The jury retired for about 20 minutes, and on re-entering their box returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

An American theory of earthquakes may interest trembling Macao. It is that the Standard Oil Company has extracted so much oil from the earth that the axis on which the earth revolves has got hot and sticks at times.



Monday, 21st August.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Ngan Po and Chan Sui Po were charged with that they did assault Cheng Ying Cheong at Pokfulam Road on the 11th July, and further that while putting the said Cheng Ying Cheong in bodily fear and danger of his life, they together feloniously did steal the sum of \$40 in silver, one watch and chain, one bangle, one knife and one pair of shoes.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—J. J. Stubbins (foreman), B. Buxton, C. Heywood, N. J. Stabb, W. Schmidt, A. E. Slaney and H. Rapp.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney General, prosecuted, and the prisoners were unrepresented.

The Attorney-General—This is a very short and simple case, gentlemen. The prisoners are charged with having robbed with violence a shroff named Cheng Ying Cheong as he was returning home from Hongkong along the Pokfulam Road. It seems that the prisoners with other men met this man on the road, and one of them stopped him and asked him the time. Another man seized him by the neck while the others relieved him of \$40 and other things he had in his pockets. He identified one of his assailants. Until to-day the prisoners all along admitted the charge made against them on their being arrested, making various excuses for their conduct. Before the Magistrate they admitted being present and receiving portion of the proceeds of the robbery.

After the evidence had been heard His Lordship reviewed same, and the jury, without retiring, found both prisoners guilty.

Asked what they had to say, both prisoners denied having committed the robbery. They happened to be in Pokfulam Road, and there met Au Mo, the man who had robbed the shroff, and he gave the first prisoner \$5 and the second \$2 to say nothing about the matter.

His Lordship—Prisoners, you are found by the jury guilty, and I have no doubt the verdict is perfectly right and that you were participants in this wilful attack on the highway. I sentence you both, each to five years penal servitude.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

## CHAU CHUK SAM v. TANG FUK.

The plaintiff, who resides at No. 22 Hollywood Road, claimed from the defendant the sum of \$500, money which the plaintiff alleged he advanced to the defendant to enable him to meet the amount of his bail in a recent court case.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant.

The defendant denied borrowing the money on his own account. He admitted having received it, but stated that it was to get the plaintiff's son, who was formerly shroff at the Magistracy, out of trouble.

After hearing the evidence His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Tuesday, 22nd August.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

## CHEUNG SOW v. SHUN TAI AND CO., LD.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant company the sum of \$168.80 being for damages in respect of injuries caused to the plaintiff's junk, the *Yun Hop* by the defendant's steam launch the *Hoi Ning*, in a collision caused by the negligent navigation of the *Hoi Ning* by the defendants or their servants in Shauiwan harbour on the 8th July.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

Mr. Master stated that on the morning of the 8th ultimo the plaintiff's junk was lying inside the harbour among other junks at the usual anchorage. The defendant's launch was going on its ordinary voyage with passengers. It runs between Hongkong and Sauchikong. For some reason or other while entering the harbour, the launch was travelling at a high rate of speed, and ran into the plaintiff's junk and injured her. I submit to Your Lordship that if I make out a *prima facie* case that the junk was carrying her right lights, it is for the defendants to prove that there was no negligence.

His Honour—I suppose it is a matter of lights, is it?

Mr. Beavis—It is a question of lights.

Cheung Sow declared—I am the owner of the *Yun Hop* junk, which runs between Shauiwan and Autan. On the 7th July last my junk was lying at anchor at Shauiwan in the usual anchorage. I intended lying there all night, and put up the usual light about seven o'clock. It was a Chinese ordinary square lamp, and I trimmed it before I hoisted it to the top of the mainmast. I slept on board that night, also two foks and a friend. On the morning of the 8th I awoke shortly after four and saw a steam launch coming towards us. I looked up and saw that my masthead light was burning. Shortly afterwards the steam launch collided with my junk.

In cross-examination—My usual anchorage at Shauiwan is between 30 and 40 cheung from the shore. All the other junks carry their lights at their masthead. There was very little wind on the morning of the collision, which morning was clear. Before the collision I saw the steam launch between ten and twenty cheung distant. When she blew her whistle she reduced her speed, and was going very slowly. When I first saw her she was going very fast, and appeared to be making for the wharf to land her passengers. I shouted to the launch to reduce her speed when I first saw her, and one of my foks also called out—"Slow down your engines." He likewise looked up at the lamp. There was a great number of junks between mine and the shore. Nobody answered me from the launch when I shouted. I said nothing to the crew of the launch after the collision, as I was kept busy bailing the water out of my junk: had I not done so it would have sunk. The lamp fell from the masthead after the collision, as the launch struck the junk with considerable force.

His Honour—Did you trim your lamp between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.? Witness—No.

His Honour—How long will the lamp burn? Witness—Between ten and eleven hours.

Further evidence was delivered, after which His Honour gave his decision. He said that he did not take into consideration the ordinary rules of the Admiralty, but viewed the questions from the point of Common law. The point to consider was whether the junk carried lights or not; if it did at the time of the collision, the plaintiff must recover on that point. His Honour did not think, however, that the plaintiff had proved that the lamp was alight at the time of the collision, as the people on the junk were asleep, and only woke up when the launch collided. He gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

Wednesday, 23rd August.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Aaron Ellis, tailor's cutter, on the charge of manslaughter preferred against him in connection with the death of Gunner Sampson, R.G.A., at Battery Path, on the 17th July, was opened.

Sir H. S. Berkeley K.C., Attorney General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the defence. Major Parry, R.G.A., watched the case on behalf of the Military authorities.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empaneled: G. L. Tomlin (foreman), A. O'D. Gourdin, C. R. Scott, E. A. Ram, H. W. Robertson, W. J. Saunders and A. Rodgers.

The Attorney-General—May it please your Lordship, and gentlemen of the jury. The prisoner is, as you have heard, charged with the crime of manslaughter. The name of the person whom the prisoner is accused of having unlawfully killed was one Richard Sampson, who was a gunner in the R.G.A. The death of Sampson took place on the night of the 17th July, and the injury which caused his death the Crown alleges he received at the hands of the prisoner, such injury being inflicted upon him on the previous evening, the 16th July. The medical evidence I put before you will leave no doubt in your minds that the man Sampson died from a fracture of the skull as the result of a fall. The issue which you will have to determine will be whether that fall was or was not the result of the unlawful act of the defendant. I will put in evidence before you a statement voluntarily made by the prisoner—voluntary but belated—in which he admits that he knocked the man Sampson down on Battery Path at half-past twelve or thereabouts on the morning of the 17th ultimo. It is not quite clear what the defence for the prisoner is, but I gather that they will put forth an hypothesis that though it is true the prisoner knocked the man Sampson down, that fall did not cause a fracture of the man's skull, but that he must have subsequently, or did subsequently get up, walk a short distance up the path and slip and fall. In other words the issue for you will be to say: did the deceased fracture his skull by a slip of the foot, or was it fractured as the result of a blow received from the prisoner, which blow the prisoner admits knocked deceased down on Battery Path. The prisoner is a native of Hongkong. The deceased was a powerful man standing 6 feet 2 inches. The 16th July was a Sunday, and on that day deceased had been on duty on the hospital ship *Meander*. Witnesses will tell you what deceased was doing from seven o'clock that evening until the time he was last seen alive. At a quarter to nine o'clock he reported himself ready for patrol duty, which he finished about midnight, when he returned at 12.10 a.m. or thereabout to the Provost prison. He then went out on to Queen's Road, and it is suggested to my mind by the evidence, and I submit it will be suggested to your minds, that he was attracted by a couple of girls who passed by the prison the same night. The next time deceased was seen after leaving the Provost prison was opposite Thomas' Grill Room, where he was seen speaking with a woman named Lillian Desbien. With this woman he appears to have had an altercation, and according to her evidence he asked her could he go home with her, and she refused. With her at the time was a friend of her's named Bessie Radcliffe. The latter woman lives with the prisoner in the annexe to Thomas' Grill Room, and Miss Desbien lives at the same annexe. I shall prove that these two women had dined that evening at the Owl Grill Room; that after dining there they went to the Metropole Hotel, getting back to the Owl Grill Room about midnight. Then they took rickshas, and went away as far as Arsenal Street, returning to Thomas' Grill Room about 12.30 a.m. Presumably they were then on their way home. To go from Arsenal Street to Thomas' Grill Room it is necessary to pass the Provost prison, and it was possibly while passing there that deceased may have seen the girls. It is, I think, quite clear that deceased did accost Miss Desbien and ask her to go with him, and in doing that he was only doing what she invited others to do; it was part of her business. She appears, however, to have resented the invitation, and he appears in the evidence to have taken hold of her ricksha. She says that on refusing to go with her he struck her on the mouth, cutting her lip. Having done that, he turned off and proceeded up Battery Path, leaving the two girls at the foot of the path in their rickshas. It would seem from the evidence that almost immediately after deceased left the girls the prisoner came up in a ricksha and was told by Miss Desbien what had happened. He asked where the soldier



was, and the woman pointed up Battery Path; thereupon the prisoner ran up the path after the soldier. Miss Desbien started, she says, to run after him, but states that she stumbled and fell. The fact that she stumbled and fell will have to be considered, because there is only her statement to rely on that the soldier struck her on the mouth. She may have hurt her mouth when she stumbled and fell. She fell, and the prisoner ran on up the Path after the soldier. Miss Desbien says that at the time the prisoner had on rubber soled shoes. Now, no one except the prisoner is really in a position from ocular evidence to say what exactly happened between himself and the dead man. [The Attorney-General here read the statement made by the prisoner at the Police Station.] The prisoner's statement that deceased's head was towards the north side of the path—that is, the part facing Queen's Road—will be of importance in determining the issue, because it is undoubtedly true that when deceased was found by the Indian Sergeant his head was lying in the direction of Queen's Road. A Chinese houseboy saw deceased speaking to Miss Desbien, but he did not see him strike her. He heard them speaking when there was evidently an altercation, and he saw deceased leave the woman and go up Battery Path. He said the prisoner, who followed him, was absent up the Path about five minutes, when he returned to speak to the woman. Miss Desbien went up the path and the Chinese boy followed on, and saw deceased lying on the Path. He heard Miss Desbien ask the soldier what his name was. There was no answer, and the theory of the prosecution is that the man was stunned. He saw her then touch the deceased's left shoulder, after which she went down the Path. The witness then passed on and went down the steps leading to Queen's Road near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and went to Wanchai, where he is a servant. The evidence of the witness that Miss Desbien stooped down and touched the soldier's shoulder is important, because it is borne out by Miss Desbien herself. She said when she went up the Path she touched the man, then, in order to know who he was, she stooped down and took from his shoulder an R.G.A. badge. Gentlemen, I attach importance to that object and would ask you to remember it. At the time when the man was first knocked down she removed his shoulder strap, but she did not take away the ladder which was found near the body of the soldier. It would be a most remarkable coincidence if, after the woman had gone, the deceased got up, walked away, came back and again fell down in the same place; and the question is, did or did not the deceased remain where he fell. The prisoner having come down from Battery Path, rejoined the two women. They took rickshas and went to the Owl Grill Room leaving the soldier prostrate on Battery Path. What occurred at the Grill Room will be given you in evidence. It is not clear how long they remained there, when they went to a club called the R.A.O.B. I now pass on to 1.30 a.m. when, having had refreshments at the R.A.O.B. they returned in rickshas along Queen's Road to Thomas' Grill Room where they all lived; instead of going into their rooms after leaving the rickshas they went up Battery Path to look at deceased. What took those people up Battery Path an hour afterwards to look for this man? Why, when they came back, did they not go off to bed? The prisoner was well aware from the very first that deceased had received a serious wound. Miss Desbien says the soldier was lying at a spot above where the pool of blood was, but we say the spot where the pool of blood was, was the place where the soldier was knocked down. The soldiers who came down the Path and saw the deceased did not do anything with him as they thought he was drunk, and they were going down town to have some supper. After that they returned in time to see the prisoner and two women going down the Path, but the soldier had then been removed. What happened in the meantime was this:—An Indian Police Sergeant on patrol, going down the Path at one o'clock in the morning, found deceased lying with his head in a pool of blood. The Sergeant called out to the Indian constable patrolling in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and together they put the man in a chair and took him to the Central Police Station. From there the gunner was taken almost immediately

to the Government Civil Hospital and handed over to Dr. Bell, who will tell you that he never regained consciousness and died at nine o'clock on the following morning. The question at issue is this: Had that unconsciousness, which undoubtedly existed at the time the man was found by the Indian constable, existed from the time deceased fell to the ground from the blow from the prisoner. If the blow of the prisoner was an unlawful one, he must have unlawfully caused the death of the man Sampson, and must, therefore, be guilty. The day after the gunner died, a postmortem examination was held. It was found that he had a severe wound over the left eyebrow. The skull was badly fractured immediately under the wound, and the fracture went right away round to the base of the skull. At the base of the skull opposite the wound was a large clot of blood. The cause of death was certified by the doctor to be a fractured skull. Now it must have been a severe blow to fracture a man's skull, and the doctor says such a blow could not have fractured it. It is also very hard for a man walking down a path to slip, fall and fracture his skull, and not as likely to occur as though he was being pursued and running, and received a blow which knocked him on the head. Undoubtedly the man did fall with great violence, and it is for you to say whether the fractured skull was occasioned by a slip without assistance, or by a blow. It was a long time before it was found out who caused the soldier's death. On July 27th Inspector Hanson made inquiries from the woman Desbien, and on the 28th, in the billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel, he arrested the prisoner who, at the Central Police Station, made a confession which was written down by Mr. Goldring, solicitor. The medical evidence clearly establishes the fact that death was caused by a fall, and if you are satisfied that the prisoner assaulted the soldier under the circumstances related, you must certainly say it is an unlawful act. His course was not to act as a prostitute's bully; he should have taken the soldier's number and had him up before a magistrate next day.

The evidence adduced in the Police Court for the prosecution was again heard.

In Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan's cross-examination Mr. Sharp asked: Did the proprietor of the Praya East Hotel not tell you that deceased had had two drinks there? That is so.

Why did you not give that evidence in the Police Court?—Because I was not asked.

Mr. Sharp—It is for you, Sir, to get up the case for the Crown justly and impartially, and not to endeavour to get a conviction against this unhappy man by the suppression of evidence. You knew that the proprietor of the hotel said the man had had two drinks, and offered to give evidence to that effect; yet he was not called.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, sworn, stated—On the 24th July I called the prisoner and the two girls into my office and questioned them concerning the affair. Miss Radcliffe said that neither she nor Miss Desbien had been maltreated by anyone. I told her I assumed the prisoner was the man who had avenged the insult. She said—“He was in bed when we got home; it could not possibly have been him, as he was suffering from a sprained ankle.” Ellis heard this conversation. On leaving I said to him—“I am very sorry you are not inclined to tell me something, as I have my own ideas; if you won't I shall have to content myself at present by allowing you to go away.” He said—“Well, Hanson, you know if there is anything I can do for you to help you in the matter, I will do it.” On the 28th July, I told him I was going to arrest him for the murder of Gunner Sampson. Before charging him I cautioned him, and told him he need not say anything unless he liked, but if he said anything I would write it down. He said—“I can prove all my actions on that night until 12.30 or a little later. I can prove by witnesses that I was in the Hongkong Hotel until closing time, and by other witnesses my actions till 12.30 a.m. if not later. I went to Yee Wo's, Queen's Road, and stayed there till 12.30. That is all I wish to say. I then went home to the annexe of Thomas' Grill Rooms.” On the following morning the prisoner and his solicitor were present in my office. Mr. Goldring said the prisoner wished to make a

confession, and that he would take it down in writing. I referred Mr. Goldring to the Captain-superintendent of Police, who gave Mr. Goldring permission. He then returned to my office and wrote what the prisoner dictated.

Lilian Desbien in cross-examination stated that she instructed her solicitor to write a letter of complaint to the Military authorities about the deceased. She deferred the instructions on the same afternoon, as she heard the man was in hospital. Next day she withdrew her instructions, as she heard the man was dead.

Re-examined—Why didn't you inform the police of this matter?—Because I thought it was sufficient to inform my solicitor.

And he told you the best way out of the difficulty was not to inform the police?—No. He did not.

His Lordship—Prisoner told you he knocked the man down?—Yes.

And you saw his knuckles out?—Yes.

Yet you had no anxiety about the matter?—I did not think the matter was so serious.

What did you intend to do with the badge you took from the soldier?—I intended to identify him with it.

Witness, in reply to a jurymen, stated that the light was shining on the soldier when she took off the badge; she knew how to take it off because she could see the pin sticking out of the side of it.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

JANET BELL v. A. RUMJAHN.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant, the proprietor of the Burlington, in Padder Street, the sum of \$1,000 damages, being for alleged breach of agreement.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant.

Mr. Ferrers, in outlining the case, said that about the beginning of this year Mr. Rumjahn decided to open a dressmaking establishment, at new premises opposite to the Hongkong Hotel, now known as the “Burlington,” and engaged Mrs. Bell as dressmaker under an agreement set out in the statement of claim. He would only call special attention to clause 4 of this which provided that if the business did not pay it would be at the employer's option to give three months' notice. The business was not ready to open until May 1 and everything went along satisfactorily until June 1, when Mrs. Bell received a letter giving her three months' notice. They said that a month was not a reasonable time for Mr. Rumjahn to say whether the business would pay or not. Mrs. Bell worked very hard, indeed, and did her best in Mr. Rumjahn's interests. The defendant alleged incompetence, insubordination and insolence. The first ground he did not think the defendant relied on. As regards the latter allegations there was neither insubordination nor insolence. If there were little acts on the complainant's part they did not amount to insolence or insubordination.

Mrs. Bell, sworn, stated—While in the employ of Messrs. William Powell, Mr. Rumjahn offered me a higher rate of salary, and I resigned and entered his employment. On the 1st June I received a letter from Mr. Rumjahn complaining that the business was not paying, and dismissing me. I replied that Mr. Rumjahn had not given me a chance, and that I would hold him to the agreement. He replied that forty pieces of work was not a professional performance for a month, and that he had good grounds for dismissing me. After numerous complaints Mr. Rumjahn offered me \$500 if I left the Colony when his new dressmaker arrived. I did not accept the offer as I did not want the money; I only wanted a chance to see if I could make the business pay. On the 20th June Mr. Rumjahn gave me notice to go at once, and when I went back to the shop after going out he told me I had no business there, and said he would put me out or have me arrested if I did not go. It was not always possible to do things to time with Chinese tailors. I worked even harder in June than I did in May, as I wished to show Mr. Rumjahn that the



business would pay, even with the shop understocked.

By Mr. Pollock—I had no intention of being rude to Mr. Rumjahn. Perhaps my letter of June 16th was a little hasty, but it was not a rude letter, although it may not have been polite. They seemed to try to make all the trouble for me they could. I took a letter from Mrs. Bisney regarding her dress to a solicitor, but I did not want to make trouble.

His Honour—I do not think Mr. srs. Wilkinson and Grist would be judges as to whether the dress fitted or not.

By His Honour—No. That is not part of a solicitor's business.

After further evidence had been heard in support of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Pollock opened the defence. He said that Mrs. Bell had misconceived her position at the Burlington. She did not look upon her employer as being entitled to any information, and that led to insubordination. Plaintiff took upon herself to consult a solicitor regarding Mrs. Bisney's dress, and such action was not in keeping with her position as dressmaker. He would call Mr. Bisney as a witness.

His Honour—Is he an expert, too?

Mr. Pollock—I don't know, but he did actually see the dress tried on.

Mr. Bisney deposed that he saw the dress in question tried on and his wife was dissatisfied with it.

Mr. Ferrers objected. He did not think the witness could give evidence as to his wife's feelings.

His Honour—Oh I think so. I should think he would know if his wife were dissatisfied (laughter).

Mr. Ferrers—Now I put it to you that you and your friend Rumjahn got up this letter against Mrs. Bell.

Witness—You have no right to use those words. That is not so.

Ahmet Rumjahn stated—I am the proprietor of the Burlington. I signed the agreement with Mrs. Bell on January 1 of this year. She promised to do as I asked and kept a book which was not exactly a diary. The particulars that I required were not all kept; in some cases the book did not mention the nature of the dress. I also spoke to Mrs. Bell about keeping a record of the number of tailors employed but this was not done during June. I remember writing to Mrs. Bell about Mrs. Bisney's complaint and asking for the latter's letter, but did not get it. It is untrue that Mrs. Bell has not been rude to me.

His Honour thought the case was certainly one for settlement and said he would be glad to discuss it in chambers. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Ferrers concurred, and when the Court resumed His Lordship announced that, by consent, he would give judgment in favour of the plaintiff for \$900 and no order as to costs.

A second case in which the same plaintiff sued Mr. Rumjahn for \$1,000 for slander was withdrawn, by consent, without any order as to costs.

Thursday, 24th July.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE)

The trial of Aaron Ellis, charged with the manslaughter of Gunner Sampson, R.G.A., at Battery Path, on the 17th July, was concluded.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs Brutton, Hett and Goldring) defended the prisoner.

In reply to His Lordship, the Attorney-General stated that he intended to treat Miss Desbien as a hostile witness.

The evidence of the Russian waiter, C. Burmakin, concluded the case for the Crown. He told practically the same story as he did at the Police Court, through the interpretation of Major Sexton, who is in charge of the interned Russian camp. He further related in cross-examination that prisoner asked him, through an interpreter, how he would speak at the trial.

The Attorney-General—That is the case for the Crown, Your Lordship and gentlemen of the jury.

Mr. Sharp—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury. I have, as you have already gathered, a little further additional evidence to call for the defence, and I think, therefore, it will be convenient to say that I shall call that evidence before I address you at all upon the case. It will be only necessary in this case really to state what the defence is, and as a matter of fact, from the evidence of the prosecution, I think the defence stands out. I will just put it to you what I am going to state and rely upon as a defence. I shall first submit to you that the prosecution has failed to prove what, in order to succeed, it must prove—that the injury of which deceased died was inflicted or caused by the defendant. They have wholly failed to establish that proof, and fortunately there is no question as to the cause of death. The deceased died from a fractured skull, and according to the medical evidence the blow he received had nothing to do with his death. I will submit to you, gentlemen, on the evidence you have heard, that it is perfectly clear the man who died was most decidedly under the influence of drink, and what apparently happened was that deceased got up again after his first fall, and proceeded some considerable distance up the path, and in the condition in which he was he fell a second time, thus causing the injury of which he died. Again, I would refer you to the probabilities raised in the evidence. It seems likely that this second and fatal fall occurred while deceased was trying to light his pipe. We find it lying by him, and we find him at what the police described as the lightest portion of the whole path; a place which any man would select for lighting his pipe. We find a match box lying crushed under the man, and a large number of matches scattered round about. I think the inference is overwhelming that he was lighting or preparing to light that pipe. It is also very clear, indeed, that he had not a pipe or match box in his hands when he stopped the ricscha, as his hands were both occupied. It is extremely likely that he got up after this drunken fall and went on, and gentlemen, I do not want to carry your imagination too far, but perhaps it was the flare of the match before his eyes that overpowered him. If this explanation is not satisfactory, I shall submit that there is at least a reasonable doubt raised by the evidence, and if there is a reasonable doubt you will be bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

Kenneth Gaskell was the first witness for the defence. He deposed—On the 16th July last I was bar manager at the Hongkong Hotel. I saw the defendant in the hotel that evening about 11.30 p.m. He left as I was closing the bar at 12 o'clock. I saw him again in Des Voeux Road amongst a number of other people who were there. I had a conversation with him and walked with him and two others to Queen's Road, near D'Aguilar Street. I parted from him just as the clock struck 12.30. As far as I could see he was not under the influence of drink.

L. d'Almada e Castro stated—I am an article clerk to Mr. Brutton. On the night of Sunday, 16th July, I was out to dinner with my family at Laichikok. I reached Blake pier about 12.30 that night, took a chair and went up Battery Path. Just as I reached Thomas' Hotel I noticed two ricschas rushing out of Icehouse Street from the direction of the Praya. I recognised Miss Desbien, who was a client of my firm's. The two ricschas stopped by the big tree near Battery Path, and as I passed I saw a soldier hanging on to the splash board of Miss Desbien's ricscha. From his attitude I concluded that he might have been drunk.

Cross-examined—I am in the office of the solicitor who is conducting the defence.

Why, having this knowledge in your head, did you not inform the police and military authorities of what you saw? Do you not read the newspapers? No.

Then you had better adopt some study of the art which ought to be studied by a solicitor before you finish your articles.

Witness—After what I saw on that night I did not think anything more about the matter until Saturday when the prisoner was charged at the Police Court.

I am asking you why you did not before mention what you saw at the time you saw the

soldier and the two women?—How could I conclude that the woman were concerned in the affair?

You say you knew Miss Desbien because she was a client of your firm's?—Yes.

And that is the reason why you wished to screen her?—Not at all. I am not screening her.

Why didn't you tell the police you had seen the soldier with the two women, one of whom was your client?—How could I know they were connected with this affair? If you will allow me I will explain.

That is the fourth time you have said that. Proceed.—On Saturday when the man was charged, I saw the account in the press of the Battery Path mystery in which a civilian was charged with murder. I saw that Mr. Goldring appeared for the prisoner, whose name was not mentioned, and wondered who it was. It also mentioned about two women being concerned in the affair. On inquiring I was told that one of the women was Miss Desbien. On the following morning I told Mr. Goldring I knew something about the case, but did not think my evidence was material.

You found out by the papers only that your employer or master was engaged in the case?—Yes.

You did not know before?—No.

I suppose your attention is solely directed to reading law, is it?—No. I have nothing to do with Mr. Goldring's cases.

John Quinn said—On Sunday evening 16th July, I was in the Hongkong Hotel playing billiards. The defendant came up and spoke to me; this would be about 10.3 p.m. I saw him off and on from the time of his speaking to me until nearly closing time. If he was absent from the hotel it could have been for a very short time.

Cross-examined—The Owl Grill Room is about two minutes' walk from the Hongkong Hotel.

C. Peachley said—I am a waiter in the Silver Grill Room, and was last month employed in the Owl Grill Room. On the 16th July I went on duty at 9.30 p.m. Just as I went in Mrs. Slater and Miss Desbien went out. Neither Miss Radcliffe nor the defendant was there. Mrs. Slater and Miss Desbien returned about eleven o'clock. Burmakin came in about 10.3 p.m. He sat down, had some supper and one brandy. He went away about 11.30 p.m. and did not return that night. He was intoxicated. Shortly after Mrs. Slater and Miss Desbien returned, Miss Radcliffe came in, and the two girls went off together. We closed the premises at midnight; after that it took a little time to finish the work. When that was done we started for home. When opposite the Silver Grill Room we met the defendant and the two ladies. Defendant asked Mr. Slater if he could give him something to rub his hand with. Mr. Slater said he had only spirits. They went back with him and he got some brandy. This was rubbed on outside. I observed that Miss Desbien's mouth was a little swollen, and she told me that the soldier had hit her. I was on duty all the following day at the Owl Grill Room; the defendant was not there at all that day. What I read of Burmakin's evidence in the papers I consider false. He was not in the Owl Grill Room after mid-night on the 16th or on the following day. He has since admitted to me that the evidence he gave before the magistrate was not true.

Witness was cross-examined by the Attorney-General.

Burmakin and you had been amusing the Russians in camp that night, hadn't you?—Yes.

Is he a clever fellow?—No.

That is why he took you to help him?—Yes.

You are the cleverer man of the two?—I can't say that, Sir.

Did you amuse the audience?—No.

Why?—They did not take any interest in his tricks.

Was it want of intelligence on their part, or want of skill on his?—Want of skill on his.

Why didn't you do the tricks?—I couldn't. I'm not a conjuror.

When you returned to Hongkong was he intoxicated?—No.

He hasn't too much money to spare has he?—I've seen him with money.



What made him confess to you that he told a falsehood in giving evidence. It is not one of your illusions is it?—I am not an illusionist, Sir, he is the illusionist. I cannot tell why he came and confessed to me that he had committed perjury, but he also told Mrs. Slater.

Where is Mrs Slater?—At the Owl Grill Room.

Having lunch, eh!—It is not lunch time yet.—All right. Thank you.

Our friend the illusionist, Burmakin, spoke to you in English, did he?—Yes, broken English.

To Mr. Sharp—All our negotiations were in English. I could make him understand and he understood me.

T. Moses said—On the 21st August I was asked to communicate in Yiddish with a man called Burmakin. Mr. Ellis asked me to act as interpreter. Burmakin told me that he never heard Mr. Slater telling Ellis to leave the Colony. He said he did not see Ellis between twelve that night and one the following morning; he went home to bed before closing time as he was tired after the show.

F. E. Oram deposed—I am proprietor of the Praya East Hotel. I knew the deceased. He was in my hotel on the night of his death; he called twice, first between eight and nine o'clock, when he had a beer; the second time he came in was between 11 and 11.30 when he had a second pint of beer. I again saw him at ten minutes to twelve, when he asked me to do him a favour by lending him \$2, which I did.

Did you ever inform the police of this?—Yes.

They came and asked you, did they not?—Yes. But as a matter of fact you were never called to give evidence?—No.

Cross examined—Sampson was absolutely sober when I saw him at ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

Bessie Radcliffe stated.—On the night of the 16th July, after dining at the Owl Grill Room, I made an appointment to meet Miss Desbien and Mrs. Slater at the Metropole. I did go down, but found that they had gone. I got back to the Owl a little after eleven o'clock. Miss Desbien was then there, but not the defendant. I left with Miss Desbien at 11.50 p.m. We went for a drive to Wanchai. When about as far as Arsenal Street we came back, following the car tracks and turning off to come up Ice-house Street. As we got to Queen's Road I heard Miss Desbien call out—"Bess." On looking round I saw a soldier holding her ricscha. He struck her on the mouth. Miss Desbien got out of her ricscha and the soldier went up Battery Path. He was walking slowly and staggering as though intoxicated. Just then defendant came up. Miss Desbien was crying and she said—"Look Aaron, a soldier has struck me." Ellis said—"Where is he?" and Miss Desbien pointed up the Path. I said to Ellis, "Get him or fetch him," and Mr. Ellis said—"I'll fetch him." We both made a move to follow the defendant, but Miss Desbien fell and I stopped to help her up. Just as she got up Ellis came back. Miss Desbien said—"Where is he?" Ellis said—"Up there." She said—"Come on, let us go up," and she and I went up. The defendant held my dog at the foot of the path. The soldier was lying on the ground where the light was shining from the lower gas lamp. I looked at him, and could see his face as the light was shining on it. It showed no mark of injury. From what I saw I thought that he was drunk. Miss Desbien touched him with her shoe and said, "Turn over." He did and said something, but what it was I didn't hear. Miss Desbien took the badge off the soldier's shoulder. She took the pin and the letters away with her. The plate under the shoulder strap did not come away. We then came down the path, taking ricschas at the foot. From the bottom of the path we could see the soldier. Miss Desbien called my attention to him; as we were in our ricschas I saw him move, and thought he was going to get up. We returned to the Owl Grill Room. When in front of the Silver Grill Room we met Mr. and Mrs. Slater. Ellis got out of his ricscha and showed Mr. Slater his hand, the end being that Mr. Slater got him some brandy. Later we got back to the scene of the accident. On walking up the path we saw nothing where the soldier had been before. Miss Desbien said—"Let us go round

the other way. On going further up we saw a pool of blood on the path some distance further up. When we saw this distressing sight we turned round and went home. The soldier was lying on the path on his left arm. I denied knowledge of the affair when the police first spoke about it because Mr. Ellis asked me to keep it quiet on account of his people.

Cross-examined—You were at that time living with Ellis?—Yes.

And are now?—Yes.

You admit that you told an untruth to the police?—Yes.

You come before us, I am sorry to say, in the unfavourable character of a person capable of saying what is false in order to save a friend.

You say you had no anxiety in respect of the deceased?—None at all.

And that you only went up to the place where you had seen him lying out of curiosity?—Yes.

What kind of curiosity?—I don't know.

What was it that you three persons were curious about. Why did you go up the path when you could see from the bottom that the man was not lying there?—Miss Desbien suggested that we should go up round that way home.

Now, you live at Thomas' Annexe. To go up Battery Path way and round is about half a mile out of your road. What was it that led you at 1.30 a.m. to go the longest way round?—Miss Desbien suggested it.

You did not accept that suggestion when you got further and found a pool of blood: you were horrified and turned back?—No.

Why did you turn back?—I don't know. Some one said—"Let us go back."

You did not go on and see the place where someone was sick on the path?—No.

Was it not you yourself who was sick?—No, sir.

Are you sure?—Quite.

When you left the man lying prostrate he was practically unconscious?—I don't know, I was standing up. Miss Desbien leaned over him. I know he said something.

Only two minutes elapsed from the time he was slapping Miss Desbien until he went up Battery Path?—Yes.

And during that time he became so absolutely stone drunk that he couldn't move?—He was very drunk when he walked away.

And you did not think he was seriously hurt?—No.

What made you look round again after you left the path?—I think it is only natural to do so.

When you saw him move you were in your ricscha by the tree?—Yes.

On your oath, this is the first time you ever said that. Can you swear that you never told Mr. Goldring you saw that man move or try to move?—Yes, Sir, I can swear it.

You did not tell Mr. Hanson that when he took your statement?—He did not take my statement.

Re-examined—I did not see a Chinese Boy about, and had he been on the path I should have seen him.

The Attorney-General—Did you leave the dog behind for fear it should lap the blood?—No, Sir.

Why did you leave it behind?—I left it with Ellis because I did not want it to run away from me.

His Lordship—What caused Miss Desbien to fall?—She stumbled in a little ditch.

To the Jury—I have not been prompted to give this evidence. I did not notice the soldier when Miss Desbien told Ellis that she had been struck, as I was looking at her mouth.

Mr. Sharp then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He said—As Your Lordship pleases: Gentlemen, I am sure you have fully grasped the defence. With regard to the story of the defence I think I have nothing to add to what I said in my opening, and further than that, I have little comment to make upon the evidence because that evidence is also fresh in your memories, and I think to recapitulate to any extent would be waste of time. I will rather direct your attention, gentlemen, to a few points which I conceive to be points of especial importance in the case, and to the principles on which I submit you will have to

form your verdict. Possibly the most important principle I can use in the whole of our Criminal Court is that which is generally known as presumption of guilt. That is the principle under which the prisoner, this defendant, is entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts: I do not mean fanciful or artificial, but proper doubts. If upon the evidence, you think it is reasonably possible that the deceased's first fall when the defendant struck him did not occasion the fatal injury, and that the deceased got up and moved on as you have heard, and was under the influence of drink, I am sure His Lordship will direct you that the proper application of that principle is that you will have to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt. I do not say that you must be absolutely convinced that it is true, but if upon the evidence laid before you, you think it reasonably possible that this would occur, and that the fatal injury was not inflicted by the fall which the defendant undoubtedly caused, then you are bound to give the defendant the benefit of that doubt. Gentlemen, this is a case of great obscurity, but two things are clearly shown emerging from this obscurity. I submit it is sufficiently easy to see that this man was under the influence of drink; the balance of the evidence most clearly goes to show that point is tolerably well established. The second point, that the deceased moved, is established by the evidence. As to the first point, we have to consider the character of the evidence. Naturally, there is a strong bias among deceased's own comrades against the defendant, but I think you will come to the conclusion that most of the evidence given is true. Sergeant Crane frankly admitted that there was a strong feeling among the soldiers; but even though there was this vindictive feeling, which was only natural, they had to admit that deceased was addicted to drink, at least, some did and some did not. Singularly, the particular witness who knew deceased most, showed a strong inclination to shelter his companion; he admitted taking one drink with him. The landlord of the Praya East hotel said deceased went there about 11.30 p.m. when he had a drink. He left and a second time returned alone, and had another drink. He does not say Private Woodham was with him, but Private Woodham took upon himself to say that deceased could not have had another drink that evening as he was with him. Private Woodham is wrong in saying that deceased had only one drink. It is significant also that one conviction for drunkenness is recorded on the record of this man. It is much more to the point when Private Woodham said he had often seen him drunk. Let us look at the history of the day preceding the deceased's death. We hear he did a week's duty on board the *Meeanee* and came ashore: we are told that that duty is unpopular; we are told deceased was on shore only once that week. There is, therefore, very little doubt that a man like the deceased would prepare for considerable relaxation. My friend makes a strong point of the admission of the landlord of the Praya East hotel that when he last saw the deceased he was not drunk. Gentlemen, you all know the old saying—"If you ever want to know when a man is sober, ask a publican to serve him with a drink." I do not say he was drunk at that time, but I think probably he was considerably advanced. We know he had a good many drinks, and that he borrowed \$2 from Mr. Oram, and when he was picked up he had only 80 cents left. What had happened between 11.50 and 12.35 to the remainder of the \$2? The man's motive in going out of barracks at that time of night could clearly be nothing else than to get drink, and the extent to which drinks can be got in this town after midnight unfortunately you know. What is the evidence with regard to deceased's condition at the time of the accident? Miss Desbien and Miss Radcliffe certainly had ample opportunity of seeing, and from their evidence it is clear that the man was very much under the influence of liquor; not so much as to be unable to get a hold of the ricscha, but as he walked away he reeled and staggered. Defendant's statement, which is extremely brief, says the same thing. I would also direct your attention to the evidence of the police who, when they found him, said the man smelt of liquor, and when they say he smelt of drink we may take it that



this condition was very marked. I think it is also fair to the deceased to say that if he had not been drunk he would not have struck the woman. There is no doubt he struck the woman, not a terrible blow, but a blow. If he had not been drunk this much smaller man in the dock would not have knocked him down: he would have knocked the defendant down by the blows he struck at him. Now as to the other points: deceased got up, moved on and fell down a second time; both these positions are now exactly located. With regard to the little matter of that vomit, I did not in the beginning intend to make it any part of my case, but since the Attorney-General has dwelt on it, I must also refer to it. If it was the deceased's it is clear that he walked above the spot where he fell, and I suppose changed his mind and walked back. I do not regard the matter of very, very great moment, as we know the deceased was vomiting, no doubt from his injury, but I do not think it affects the case in the least. The suggestion that it was the girl is unkind. I submit that this injury was caused by the second fall. Both girls said they had a good opportunity of looking at the man's face as it was in the light, and they say that there was no wound at that time on his face. This defence has established by weight of evidence that there is a point of reasonable doubt. There is one more matter of defence which I hesitate to lay before you, because I think the defence already stated is satisfactory. As to what happened at the time the defendant's blow was delivered nobody in the world can give evidence on but the defendant; the only other man who knew is dead. The full and frank statement of the defendant read to you is fully borne out by the evidence for the defence. He says that deceased turned and struck at him, and I submit he was justified in defending himself. It is clearly recognised by our courts that a man can defend himself if struck at. This second defence will not arise for serious consideration unless you are as I say, convinced beyond all doubt that it was the first blow that killed the man. There is practically nothing else in the evidence of the Crowe than the evidence of the Chinese boy, which I submit, gentlemen, is unreliable. Referring to the point that the defendant did not report the matter to the police, I am not going to argue that it would not have been a proper proceeding. Undoubtedly it would. But the defendant considered himself morally innocent. He knew that if he went and reported his unfortunate connection with the affair, at the very least publicity, and extremely disagreeable, if not actually dangerous consequences, must ensue. His case is totally different from the case of a man keeping quiet when he sees another man being unjustly charged, and the question in this man's mind would be—"Am I right to give myself up?" It would have been a proper, and I think any lawyer would say a prudent course for the man to have taken, but the course the prisoner took was the course the majority of men of his class would have taken under the same circumstances. The defendant subsequently very amply made up for his failure to report to the police, by the full statement he made later. If you come to the conclusion beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to say so, but I do ask you to consider what a terrible stain a conviction for manslaughter leaves on the record of a man, and not to forget that the very fact of having been tried on so serious a charge leaves a stain which it is difficult to wholly erase. In conclusion, I submit to you that the prosecution has not proved its case beyond reasonable doubt, as it is bound to do to succeed. I confidently submit to you gentlemen, that it is consistent with the evidence that the defendant did not inflict this injury; the deceased in his intoxicated condition fell and inflicted the wound. I finally submit to you that if this explanation is not absolutely proved, at any rate there cannot but be on your mind the gravest and profoundest doubt, and if so, that doubt must be given to the defendant.

Mr. Sharp—I am told the prisoner is desirous of making an additional statement.

The Attorney-General—If the prisoner wants to make a statement, he must do so before counsel addresses the jury. This is a rule of the Court laid down by Sir William Goodman. I have no

objection to the prisoner's statement being made, but it is not right.

After further argument His Lordship said he had no objection to the statement being read, but in future in such cases the form laid down by former judges would be followed.

The prisoner then made the following statement:—I deeply regret my connection with this affair, but I do not think I am to blame. I never thought the man was injured; I thought he was only drunk. I did not go up the path with the intention of hitting him. I wanted to bring him back or get his name. It was only when the man struck me that I struck back. I kept silence in the matter because I knew I was morally innocent, and I did not want to involve my relatives in the disgrace of a public trial. As nobody else was charged, I thought my silence would injure nobody.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury. He said that from the evidence they could only assume that the blow delivered by the defendant was the cause of the man's death. The point as to whether deceased was drunk or not did not affect the law in the case. After reviewing the evidence he submitted that there was conclusive proof that the man was knocked down where he was found, and that he had not moved from the place where he fell. He suggested that the woman pulled the pin from the soldier's jacket in the hope of destroying the identity of the man who was knocked down. Dealing with the plea of self defence, the Attorney-General held that in this case prisoner was not defending himself against attack. Even supposing it to be true—as the prisoner said that the deceased turned upon him and struck him, prisoner was the assailant. If they saw a man running after them with the intention of striking them they would be perfectly justified in striking him in self defence. Prisoner was engaged in an unlawful purpose in pursuing the deceased, and the facts disclosed in evidence showed that prisoner was not entitled to any consideration on that ground. If deceased had known defendant was going to assail him, was it not probable that he would have used the stick which he carried. It seemed more likely, when they remembered that prisoner was wearing rubber soles which would enable him to silently approach the man he was pursuing, that he came up rapidly behind the deceased and gave him the blow which he told Mrs. Slater was enough. If the man fell from the blow and falling fractured his skull, prisoner was guilty of the consequences of his act.

The Chief Justice prefaced a lengthy address to the Jury by asking them to discard all preconceived notions and consider the facts as they had been presented. Their patience would be taxed a little longer to go through the evidence once more. Proceeding, he said he was anxious that their attention should be confined to the main issues involving the guilt or non-guilt of the prisoner, and after expounding the law on the subject of manslaughter, His Lordship pointed out that the question to consider was not whether the prisoner was innocent of manslaughter, but whether he was innocent of the act which caused manslaughter. They would have to consider what was the intention of the prisoner when he pursued deceased, because that was one of the materials of the case. Dr. Bell said death was caused by his skull having been fractured through coming in violent contact with a hard substance such as the kerb or the pavement. If the jury were satisfied that death was caused by the fall, they would have to be satisfied if the law of manslaughter applied. Supposing the intention of the prisoner was to bring him back and make him apologise for what he had done, that was an unlawful act. Dealing with the plea of self defence, His Lordship showed that if the deceased had heard accused come up, the self defence would be transposed from the prisoner to the deceased. Referring to the evidence of Dr. Bell, he pointed out the fact that the medical gentleman expressed the conviction that the deceased had not moved from the place where he had fallen. In conclusion he indicated that he would put a series of questions to the jury. They were submitted as follows:—

1. Did the death of Gunner Sampson result from a fall on Battery Path causing a fracture of the skull?

2. With what intent did the prisoner pursue the deceased up the Path?

A—If to remonstrate, or otherwise deal peacefully with him, and the deceased, mistaking his intention, struck at him, and the prisoner really struck his blow or blows as a parry and in self defence. That would be excusable homicide, and you will acquit the prisoner. But

B If to punish him for his alleged assault on the woman Desbrien, and if the death resulted from the punishment, then the prisoner committed a wrongful act if he carried out his intention, or so nearly carried it out that the deceased acted in self defence. That would be very near the border line between murder and manslaughter: but you will consider this case to be manslaughter. If your finding is in accordance with B, before you can determine the question of guilt there are certain other considerations to be taken into account.

C. If the deceased fell in consequence of prisoner's blow, and in falling knocked his head against the pavement or the kerb, and died from the effects of the blow, you will find the prisoner guilty.

D. If you think that he fell as he swung round in delivering his own blow in self defence, then the fall is so connected with prisoner's original wrongful act, that you must find the prisoner guilty.

E. If you should be of opinion that the deceased was much or little under the influence of drink, you must still find the prisoner guilty.

F. But if you believe that the deceased fell from sheer inability to stand upright and not in any way as the result of the blow, then you will acquit the prisoner.

Again you must look at what happened from another point of view, and consider whether the deceased fell from the blow, that he was not sufficiently hurt to prevent his getting up again, that he did get up again and move on, and that he afterwards fell and fractured his skull: then

G. If this fall was due entirely to an inability to stand upright from drink, you will acquit the prisoner. But

H. If you think that the fall was due to the after effects of the blow acting either independently of or in connection with the effects of drink, you will find the prisoner guilty.

A Juryman asked if the shoulder strap of deceased's jacket was buttoned or unbuttoned.

His Lordship said he attached considerable importance to the question.

Counsel agreeing, the question was put to the police and an answer returned that it had been found buttoned.

After an absence of forty minutes, the jury returned and the foreman said—Your Lordship, the jury would like to know if we are bound to decide between sections A and B.

His Lordship.—Those are paragraphs in which I wanted to indicate to you the fundamental difference between criminal and non-criminal independent of the main fact—simply to determine whether the original act was a wrongful one or not.

The Deputy Registrar—Have you considered your verdict?

The Foreman—We have.

The Deputy Registrar—Are you unanimous?

The Foreman—We are.

The Deputy Registrar—Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—Guilty. I would like to add a remark. We find prisoner guilty under paragraphs B and C. We consider there was provocation and recommend him to mercy.

The Deputy Registrar—By what majority do you recommend him to mercy?

The Foreman—Six to one.

The Attorney-General—Will Your Lordship permit me. I think in the circumstances Your Lordship might see your way to inflict a fine as an alternative punishment. Speaking on behalf of the Crown, I should be content with that.

His Lordship—Is there any means of ascertaining the destination of the fine?

The Attorney-General—I am not aware of it.

His Lordship—Is it beyond my power to indicate how the money should be apportioned?

The Attorney-General—There is only one way.

His Lordship, addressing prisoner, said—After a very patient trial you have been found guilty. I am prepared to accept the suggestion



that you should be mercifully dealt with, and under the power conferred upon me I intend to impose on you a fine of \$5 0 or in default of payment six months.

His Lordship—What I was going to suggest was that some consideration should be paid to the family of the deceased.

The money was paid.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

LI YIK TAK V. THE YEE WO CHEUNG FIRM.  
AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim for \$1,000 due on a promissory note.

Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Thomson stated that on the 24th of May of last year the plaintiff deposited \$2,000 with the Po Lung Bank, which bank suspended payment in December. Not having money they gave him a promissory note for \$1,000 chopped with the defendant's chop and signed by the second defendant.

Mr. Harding—Before evidence is called I take the point that the document is not a promissory note at all.

His Honour—I understand that during my absence a decision that way was given. I have always held that these Chinese documents were promissory notes, and I am not going back on myself. I may be right, or I may be wrong, but when I came here four and twenty years ago we always regarded these as Chinese promissory notes. If I upset myself in a Court of Appeal it is another matter, for I understand an appeal is being made.

Mr. Thomson said that there was a case for appeal, but owing to the fact that some of the Court's officers were engaged at the Sessions, it could not be produced at the moment.

Mr. Harding—What Mr. Sercombe Smith said was that if the document stated the money was to be paid it was alright; he did not hold that the word promise was absolutely necessary.

His Honour—I am with him there. I have held that always.

After further argument the case was adjourned until to-day.

#### COMPANIES.

##### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen's Buildings, on August 21st. There were present:—Sir C. P. Chater (chairman), Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, E. Goetz, A. Haupt, H. P. White, D. E. Brown, J. H. Medhurst and S. Silverstone (directors), W. Wilson (acting chief manager), F. J. Rose (secretary), and Messrs. O. E. Arculli, W. E. Clarke, J. McG. Forbes, E. Gerag, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, J. A. Jupp, G. P. Lammert, J. R. Michael, E. J. Moses, A. McGowan, C. W. May, W. Parlane, P. C. Potts and T. Skinner.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, The report and statement of accounts, having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission follow our usual custom and take them as read. The net profits for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, amounted to \$328,205.51 to which must be added the sum of \$498,289.10, the amount brought forward from our last account, and after deducting Directors' and Auditors' Fees there remains for appropriation the sum of \$815,739.61 as compared with \$864,880.76 for the previous half year. Subject to your concurrence the Board propose to deal with this balance as follows:—To pay a dividend for the half year of 12 per cent or \$6. per share, absorbing \$300,000, to write off from the value of the Kowloon Docks the sum of \$14,407.34, and to carry forward to new account the balance \$501,332.27; this we trust will meet with your approval. When addressing you in February last I stated that we had commenced this year satisfactorily, but I regret to say that, in common with concerns similar to ours,

this condition was not maintained, and there has been a considerable falling off in our earnings for the last three months of the period under review, to which is partly attributable the increase in our stock by some \$122,000. While the dredger *Canton River* has not been fully engaged during the past six months, I am pleased to tell you that she has for some time past been profitably employed both at Quarry Bay and in the removal of the Canton River barriers in and around Canton, where she is still at work, and when her services are no longer required for this work, I am glad to say we have further employment for her in view. The new tug *Edith* built to replace the *Fame*, and to which I referred at our last meeting, has been completed, and from the work she has already performed will prove, as I told you, a valuable addition to our fleet, and of great assistance to the *Robert Cooke*. As an instance, I may mention that she was able to carry on the *Robert Cooke's* ordinary work while that vessel was engaged in the salvage of the *Travancore*, a piece of work which has helped materially to swell our towage account, which shows satisfactory results for the six months. The tonnage of ships docked and repaired, as compared with the previous half year shows a slight falling off, about 8,944 tons, and I am afraid that in view of the withdrawal from this station of so many of our battleships and large cruisers, and the continuance of the war, we cannot look for any substantial improvement in the immediate future. Should, however, the negotiations now in progress at Washington happily result in peace being restored, we may hope for our fair share of improved business resulting therefrom. During the past half year our shipbuilding yard has, with the exception of the completion of the *Fathomer* for the U. S. Government, the building of the Tug *Togo* for H. M. Ordnance Department and the Tug *Edith* for ourselves, found little employment, but I am pleased to say will be kept better employed for the next six months with the following new vessels: a large river steamer for the Yangtze trade, three steam water boats for a local company and one steam cargo lighter for the Bangkok trade, besides several smaller boats. This is the fifth steam lighter built by us for this trade and to the same order, a proof, gentlemen, of the satisfactory work issuing from our yard. The wiring and motors mentioned in my speech of the 20th February having arrived, the electric drive has now been installed in the boiler and shipyard departments as also in the electrical and pattern shops, and is giving satisfactory results. We are going on with the electric drive to the saw mills which will further centralize the power in the yard, and enable us to reduce the working expenses of the Kowloon Docks. The two extra electric cranes have been received and fitted in the engine works. Turning to capital account, you will observe an amount received for pumps and salvage gear disposed of, part of these were lost with the s.s. *Shrewsbury* and their value recovered under insurance policies. To keep our salvage plant up to date all these pumps, etc., are being replaced. Our chief manager, Mr. Dixon, was recently granted twelve months' leave and left last month, and I am sure you will all extend to him your sincere sympathy in the sad domestic affliction which has befallen him since his departure from the Colony. During his absence we have appointed Mr. W. Wilson, who has for so long been in charge at Kowloon, acting chief manager. Mr. Mitchell taking over his duties there in addition to his charge of our drawing office which has recently been removed to Kowloon. Gentlemen, with nothing further to remark, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability, any questions you may wish to put.

There being no questions the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. JUPP—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. I am sure it must be gratifying to all shareholders to know that in a lean year, such as the one we have just experienced, the company is able to return 26 per cent. on its capital to the benefit of the shareholders. I think we may reasonably hope for better times before very long. At any rate we need not anticipate any worse. I am glad to see from the

report that the drawing office and staff are now located in Kowloon instead of on this side, and feel sure it must lead to greater efficiency. I think the chief manager and staff are to be congratulated on the able and expeditious manner in which the work on the *Glory* and *Albion* was accomplished, and altogether we have every reason to be satisfied with the way our affairs are conducted, and interests looked after by our board of directors and staff. (Applause).

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

##### HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the eighth ordinary meeting to be held at the offices of the general managers on Saturday, 2nd September, 1905, at 12.30 p.m., is as follows:—

The general managers beg to submit a statement of accounts covering the period from 1st August, 1904, to 31st July, 1905.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$178,264.32, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. |                     |
| for the year .....                | \$125,000.00        |
| To place to equalization of       |                     |
| dividend fund .....               | 30,000.00           |
| To carry forward to credit of     |                     |
| next year's account .....         | 23,264.32           |
|                                   | <b>\$178,264.32</b> |

#### CONSULTING COMMITTEE:

Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. G. Wood retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

#### AUDITOR:

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

##### JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

The accounts are as follows:—

#### BALANCE-SHEET.

31st July, 1905.

|                               | \$                    | c. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| LIABILITIES.                  |                       |    |
| Capital account .....         | 1,250,000.00          |    |
| Sundry creditors .....        | 435,224.64            |    |
| Unclaimed dividends .....     | 4,039.80              |    |
| Profit and loss account ..... | 178,264.32            |    |
|                               | <b>\$1,867,528.76</b> |    |

#### ASSETS.

|                                                                           | \$                    | c. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Property—comprising land, buildings and machinery .....                   | 1,331,527.79          |    |
| Furniture .....                                                           | 2,857.00              |    |
| Sundry debtors .....                                                      | 16,678.99             |    |
| Cash .....                                                                | 2,516.41              |    |
| Cotton, value of stock .....                                              | 412,621.38            |    |
| Yarn, value of stock .....                                                | 50,173.15             |    |
| Waste, value of stock .....                                               | 1,743.78              |    |
| Mill stores, value of stock .....                                         | 45,615.90             |    |
| Coal, value of stock .....                                                | 1,860.50              |    |
| Fire insurance and taxes pertaining to period after 31st July, 1905 ..... | 1,933.86              |    |
|                                                                           | <b>\$1,867,528.76</b> |    |

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

|                                                                                       | \$                  | c. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Dr.                                                                                   |                     |    |
| To remuneration to General Managers, 10 per cent. on balance of working account ..... | 17,620.61           |    |
| To remuneration to Consulting Committee .....                                         | 3,000.00            |    |
| To auditor's fee .....                                                                | 250.00              |    |
|                                                                                       | <b>\$20,870.61</b>  |    |
| To balance .....                                                                      | 178,264.32          |    |
|                                                                                       | <b>\$199,134.93</b> |    |
| Cr.                                                                                   |                     |    |
| By balance from last year .....                                                       | 22,862.86           |    |
| By gain on working .....                                                              | 176,206.10          |    |
| By transfer fees .....                                                                | 66.00               |    |
|                                                                                       | <b>\$199,134.93</b> |    |

The P. & T. Times reports that the Yellow River has burst its left bank above Kaifeng, and is apparently returning to the N. E. channel it deserted some centuries ago, running past Weihuifu to where three provinces meet, Chihli, Shantung, and Honan.



## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 19th August.

## REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

Recently, robberies committed by house servants have been of frequent occurrence on the Shameen. It is said that the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz have complained of three robberies perpetrated on their premises during the current year, and valuable articles such as a gold watch and chain, costly rings etc., were reported to have been lost. A few days ago a meeting of the Consular Body was held to consider what precautions could be taken to prevent repetitions of these most annoying practices of servants.

Yesterday I was informed that at the meeting it was decided to issue notifications to all residents on the Shameen requesting them to furnish in three copies the number of Chinese servants in their employ with their names and addresses to their respective consuls. Two copies will be deposited with the Police Stations (i.e.) one for the British, and the other for the French, and the remaining copy to be lodged at the Consulate. So far I have not as yet seen the notification which I am told has already been sent out by the H. B. M. Consul General. I presume it will be presented in due course.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Tin Pak Magistrate Chan Pak Hau has been appointed Acting Nam Hoi Magistrate by Viceroy Shum. Woo Ming Poon, the present Nam Hoi, has been promoted to a higher position.

Viceroy Shum has received telegraphic instructions from Peking to appoint Ng Wing to be Taotai of Wai Chau Chiu Chan and Ka Hing Chau. He is said to be one of the Empress Dowager's favourites and has had very rapid promotions. During the Boxer troubles he was only an acting magistrate in a small town up north and was said to have rendered valuable services to the Empress Dowager while she was en route to Nanking. Sham Cheun Yee, the present Taotai of the above places, has been ordered to take up the Taotai's position of Ka Chan Lai Chan and Yeong Kong.

## RISING IN WAI CHAU.

Viceroy Shum has despatched Acting Admiral Li Tsun with seven hundred braves to suppress the insurrection in Wai Chau. It is said that the rising was attributed to one of the notorious rebel Chiefs named Wong Wo Shun who joined the bandits of that District about two months ago.

## BODY GUARD INCREASED.

I hear that several hundred recruits have been enlisted to the Viceroy's bodyguard. It is said that they were all picked men recruited from the various parts of the Kwangtung Province. These men have been divided into four divisions—numbering from one to four. Taotai Li Cham Yin has been appointed by the Viceroy to take command of them.

Canton, 22nd August.

## GOVERNOR CHANG'S DEPARTURE.

Governor Chang's promotion to the Governorship of Shansi was confirmed by wire from Peking last week. He will leave here for Shanghai by one of the China Merchants' steamers on the 23rd instant. All the tablets of honour conferred upon him by Emperor Kwong Hsi and the Empress Dowager were removed to the Eight Bannermen's Hall yesterday. It was intended at first to disband the Governor's Body Guards, but subsequently Viceroy Shum discovered that the rank and file of the Governor's Body Guards were very well trained and disciplined soldiers, and now he intends to take them over. That means another huge increase to his Body Guard Corps.

## OFFICIAL CALLS.

It was announced yesterday that Mr. James Scott, H. B. M. Consul-General, and the United States Consul-General, would call on His Excellency Viceroy Shum officially at 10 and 11 a.m. respectively. I believe the object of their visit was to discuss the American Boycott affair, which has come to the point of paralyzing foreign trade in general.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency Viceroy Shum has promoted Woo Ming Poon, the present Nam Hoi

Magistrate, to be his Foreign Deputy. He has ordered the Tin Pak Magistrate, Chan Pak Hau, to come immediately to Canton to take up the Nam Hoi's position, and has despatched Sit Wing Nin to relieve Chan Pak Hau.

## DISASTER CAUSED BY RAIN.

During the heavy downpour of rain at noon yesterday, two houses, Nos. 15 and 17 Ching Wan Lane (West end), collapsed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

## YESTERDAY'S EXECUTIONS.

Thirteen criminals of the Nam Hoi and five of the Poon Yu's prisons, who were all sentenced to capital punishment, were taken to Ma Tau yesterday and executed by order of Viceroy Shum. Seventeen of them, whose crimes were considered to be of a more serious character, were beheaded, and one named Lai Ah Hang, whose crime, I believe, was that of kidnapping the son of a wealthy man up-country, was strangled.

## VICEROYAL BANQUET.

Viceroy Shum gave a large banquet at the Eight Bannermen's Hall, on the 18th instant, to discuss the following four important subjects: viz.—The Canton Hankow Railway, Standing Army for the Kwangtung Province, American Boycott, and the Establishment of a Sanitary Board. There were present at the feast:—His Excellency Viceroy Shum (Host), H. E. Wong Ching Mok (Special Envoy, commissioned by the Board of Commerce to investigate the Commerce of Kwangtung Province), the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Salt Comptroller, Wen Taotai, Messrs. Ng Kai Ming, Shum Chi Lau, Leong Tat Chin Wong, Chiu Ping, Chiu Chai Ching, Cho Siu Chuk, Leong Siu Shan (all directors of various charitable societies in Canton) and Ex. Admiral Ho Cheung Ching. The proposition of taking over the Canton Hankow Railway was the first subject debated. Nine of the principal conditions proposed by Viceroy Shum were unanimously adopted at the meeting. These conditions have already been telegraphed to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung.

## MORE MEMORIALS.

Yesterday, Viceroy Shum received telegraphic requests from Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai and Tun Fong to memorialize the Throne to abolish public examinations of the "Kue Yan" and "Tsun Sze" degrees.

Canton, 22nd August.

## KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A country girl about fourteen years of age, who attempted to cross the line near Chai Pin Heung Village, was knocked down by a train and instantly killed. Her head was severed from her body. The mother of the deceased girl insisted upon burying the body in the place where she was killed.

## CLAN FIGHT.

I hear that there has been a serious clan fight in the Loong Kong Village. The combat was confined between the two clans surnamed Lau and Chan, but the rest of the villagers did not take any part in the warfare. The Shun Tak Magistrate went personally with an armed force to the village and suppressed the disturbance. On investigating the matter, the Magistrate discovered that the Lau clan had set fire to and burnt over forty houses belonging to the Chan clan. There were several combatants killed on each side. The Magistrate has ordered all fire arms to be surrendered to him. He has also issued warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders of both parties.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The following is a literal translation of the nine principal conditions (referred to in my correspondence of the 21st instant) which were telegraphed to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung by His Excellency Viceroy Shum:—

1. The first and foremost point is to protect the moneys invested in the Railway Company by shareholders. The holder of one share in the company shall be entitled to a vote in any meeting that may be held by the company. When the railway is completed, the power to manage the company will be vested in the shareholders of the company.

2. The company will not have power to make such regulations that may be in contravention of the laws of commerce.

3. No Foreigners shall be admitted as shareholders of the company or be allowed to take up shares in the concern.

4. That a chief promoter of the company be elected whose duty will be to invite people to take shares in the company. Before the company is actually floated the chief promoter is empowered to convene meetings in the event of any matters of importance arising; and to decide on the best course to adopt. Any promoters obtaining the number of shares subscribed for will in the meantime be entitled to so many votes. [A temporary vote for each share applied for, we suppose.—Ed.]

5. Shareholders who are officials will have the same privileges and rights as a merchant shareholder. Shareholders will not be entitled to any special privileges just because they are officials.

6. The capital of the company must be employed for the use and benefit of the company, whether subscribed by officials or merchants, and cannot be applied for any other purposes.

7. Shareholders desiring to dispose of their shares will be at liberty to do so at market rates. Shareholders will not be allowed to withdraw their capital from the company, and the authorities will not be allowed to force the merchants to sell their shares to them so as to take over the whole company and run it themselves.

8. There will be a limited power granted to both official and merchant shareholders. In the event of any disputes that may arise between the company and the authorities the Viceroy of the three Provinces (i.e., Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh) will protect the company and have power to investigate into such disputes. The Minister of Railways will also have power to investigate questions relating to railways. All money matters and the employment of men for the working of the company shall be carried out by the managing director of the company who will be elected by the shareholders.

9. The above conditions will be submitted to the Viceroy of the three provinces and the gentry for their approval. If they all agree to these conditions, we will unite in sending a memorial to the Throne and have it on record. The Throne will issue an Edict commanding all officials and subjects to obey for ever. Other minor conditions will hereafter be drawn up and decided by the company.

Canton, 23rd August.

## LARCENY.

Wong Fook, formerly employed on board the river steamer *Honam*, was charged with stealing three articles of clothing, one pair of socks and a five dollar note from one of cabins of the s.s. *Honam*.

On the 21st instant he was sent to the Namhoi by H. B. M. Consul General.

Wong Fook was tried by the magistrate yesterday. He denied having stolen the things, but stated that he went on board of the steamer to look for one of his relations. Failing to find his cousin in the 'tween deck, he went "top side" to have a "look-see." The magistrate remanded the case to procure further evidence.

## MORE EXECUTIONS.

On the 21st instant the Namhoi Magistrate received official instructions from His Excellency Viceroy Shum to take the following criminals from his prison and have them executed viz:—Kwan Kwai Ting, Chui Hong Ki, Wong Ah Mow, Yeong Ah Kan (these four were beheaded), and Ip Tat Sam (strangled).

## A BIG SPECULATION.

Recently, a merchant named Lo Wang Fat petitioned Viceroy Shum offering the sum of \$200,000 for the purchase of 28 mow of land, lately reclaimed by the Government, which extends from Tung Ho Han to the Eight Bannermen's Hall, near the East Gate of the City. The price of land in this part of the City is very cheap, but the enormous price offered by Lo is to include the rights and privileges to build and erect theatres, "sing song" houses, fan tan shops, hotels and build up another Ho Chau Tong in the eastern quarter of the town. He is prepared to pay in to the Provincial Treasury half the amount (\$100,000) of the purchase price, at once, if the above privileges are granted to him. His Excellency has referred this matter to the Sin Han Kok for consideration, and yesterday Lo Wang Fat was requested by the members of the Sin Han Kok to attend at a meeting to



deliberate upon all the important points of the subject. Owing to the Government being at present in need of funds, I am informed there is every probability that the Sin Hau Kok will send a favourable report to the Viceroy. Speculators have already started to buy land in that vicinity.

### MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, 22nd August.

#### PANIC SUBSIDING.

Another slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, but not much alarm was caused, as the people seem now to have grown used to these tremors, and are less nervous. The public gaol is still in ruins, and the prisoners are located in the San Francisco barracks.

A good many of the inhabitants have availed themselves of the permission given by H.E. the Governor to build matchsheds for their temporary abode, the Avenida and other open spaces being dotted with these matchsheds.

### PAKHOI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Pa' hoi, 14th August.

#### DEATH FROM COGNAC.

A painful sensation was caused here by the death of Mr. C. J. Price, the Third Engineer of the s.s. *Hue*. When the vessel arrived here from Haiphong, the deceased, who had been reported unfit for duty the previous week, is said to have gone into his cabin and consumed a whole bottle of cognac. The captain sent for medical assistance in consequence of his condition, but when Dr. Abitucci arrived in the afternoon (10th inst.) Mr. Price was dead. As the steamer was to leave the same evening, the body was brought ashore, and placed in the British Consulate to await interment, which took place next morning at the Protestant Cemetery.

I understand that Price was British, a Freemason, over 30 years old, had not been long in this steamer, and that his death is attributed to alcoholic poisoning.

### THE FOOCHOW COMMERCIAL LITIGATION.

The judgment in *re* Dodwell & Co., Ltd., v. Ernest J. Moss (a motion for the dissolution of an interim injunction, Moss appellant) was given at Shanghai on August 18th by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne as follows:—

This is an appeal against an interim injunction granted by H. M. Court at Foochow restraining that defendant and appellant, E. J. Moss, until judgment in the action from carrying on business at Foochow of a similar character to that of the plaintiffs and respondents Dodwell and Co. I agree with Mr. Ellis, for Mr. Moss, that (1) if there does not appear from the pleadings to be a serious question to be tried at the hearing, or (2) if the balance of convenience is in favour of allowing Mr. Moss to go on trading on condition that he keep an account, the injunction ought to be dissolved. In regard to (1), the reasonableness of the restraint depends on the whole circumstances of the agreement and on the amount of protection required in this particular case. The restraint may be partly good and partly bad. I cannot say that there is not a serious question to be tried. Mr. Moss has clearly broken his agreement and it is for him to show that he has legal excuse. In regard to (2), it is admitted that Mr. Moss has been adjudged a bankrupt. If the injunction were dissolved, he might either trade for himself, or go into the employment of rivals of Dodwell and Co. In neither case can I see how Dodwell and Co. are to get any damages to which the account he would have to keep, if the injunction were dissolved, might show them to be entitled, supposing they ultimately win their action. On the other hand, Messrs. Dodwell and Co., about whose sufficiency no question has been raised, have given an undertaking to abide by any order the Court may

make as to damages sustained by Mr. Moss in consequence of the interim injunction.

In the facts of this case, I think matters will be more effectually kept in statu quo until the trial of the action by Mr. Moss being restrained subject to Messrs. Dodwell and Co. undertaking to indemnify him, than by the interim injunction being dissolved and Mr. Moss being required to keep an account. The injunction need not continue beyond a few weeks as Messrs. Dodwell and Co. have undertaken to be ready to go to trial by 5th October next.

Appeal dismissed. Costs, as in the previous application to be costs in the cause.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BOYCOTT LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—A Coolie is charged and remanded for exhibiting a drawing of an electric tram, the seats of which were occupied by beasts, vermin and reptiles. Underneath was written: "Beware! Look at this!" Perhaps this man is merely a philanthropist eager to call attention to the "first class" accommodation of the electric cars. Going in one direction one end is occupied by first class passengers, marked "first class" and charged "first class." The other is occupied by coolies, marked "third class" and charged "third class." Returning by the same car the end just vacated by the coolies becomes "first class" by merely changing the boards; and besides the honour of paying "first class" fare for the late coolie's seat, one has the chance of sharing it with any beasts, vermin or reptiles probably left behind by the coolie or his belongings.—Yours,

"X."

### MORE BOYCOTT TROUBLES.

COOLIE OBJECTS TO REMOVAL OF POSTER.

On the 19th August a detective on duty in Des Vaux Road came across a boycott cartoon posted on a wall. He attempted to tear it down, but immediately a crowd of angry coolies gathered around him. One, apparently the leader of the lawless band, endeavoured to prevent him, at the same time pouring forth volumes of strange Chinese oaths. The detective arrested him, and calling assistance, also secured two boycott posters. The translation of one showed that it contained the usual obscene language which characterises these posters, and it further urged Chinese not to ride on the electric trams: the second poster which is believed to be written from some private code, the translators have been unable to interpret.

The coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner, also with using obscene and abusive language whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. The case was remanded.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Aug. 22, the hearing of the charges against two coolies for posting boycott cartoons ridiculing the Tramway Company was continued.

Mr. J. Gray Scott, Manager of the Company, informed His Worship that in view of a number of the cartoons posted about town stating that the Tramway Company was an American concern, they had had great difficulty in keeping their Chinese employees at work; so far, however, the Company's business had not been affected by these notices.

His Worship—Do you think the notices have been posted by rich coolies, the people most affected by your cars?

Mr. Scott—The Captain Superintendent of Police has promised to give that matter special attention. I am not in a position to say whether the rich coolies are responsible, but I do not think there is a combined movement among them with regard to the posting of the notices. The Company, however, wishes to disabuse the Chinese public of the idea that there is any American capital in connection with their business.

His Worship fined the defendants \$25 each, in default, six weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Sandakan, 15th August.

### THE RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The whole of this "storm in a tea cup" has been brought about, as far as can be ascertained here, by the Court of Directors in London attempting to force the Governor to accept a salary entirely out of all keeping with his position, the entertaining he is called upon to do, and the responsibility of governing a slice of country as large as Ireland. He, very naturally "kicked," vigorously, and no doubt the truce that has now been declared means that the matter will be settled by mail—no doubt by the court giving in, at least to some extent.

#### A LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

The American Flag Ship *Rainbow*, Admiral Richter, came in on the 13th, and left last night. According to all accounts, the men of this ship behaved themselves in anything but a decent and respectable manner whilst here. Personally I admit I saw nothing of it, but this must be because I was in-doors nearly all day. The lack of discipline seemed to strike people here most.

#### DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

The No. 2 Compradore of the s.s. *Mau Sang* made an attempt at suicide to-day, by adopting the entirely novel method of driving a couple of 2 inch or 2½ inch nails well home into the top of his skull. It is a marvellous thing, but the man never fainted, or made any fuss. The doctor was sent off as soon as possible, and the man has been taken to the hospital. He was alive when he arrived there, even after the nails were extracted, but he is, of course, not expected to live.

### HONGKONG DOCKYARD EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

A parliamentary white paper, which was issued on July 20th, shows the works upon which expenditure is proposed to be provided for under the Naval Works Bill of the present session.

The total estimated cost of the Hongkong Dockyard Extension is given at £1,500,000. The expenditure to March 31st, 1904, was £642,951; the estimated expenditure from April, 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1905, is £240,549; and estimated expenditure for the financial years 1905-1906, and 1906-1907 is given as £476,000. The works are expected to be completed in the financial year 1907-8.

### SAGHALIEN FISHERIES.

Provisional regulations for the control of the fishing industry along the coast of Saghalien have been issued by the Japan War Office. Rights to the existing fishing grounds are to be disposed of by public tender, such fishing grounds being only those enumerated in the list published by the Russian authorities in 1903 and those under long charters granted in 1899. The grounds specified number 252, including 94 on the east coast, 62 along Aniva Bay, 88 along the west coast, and 8 on the north-east coast.

Of the total fishing area 177 grounds were worked over in 1903-99 by the Japanese themselves, and 78 subleased by Russians to the Japanese, including 20 by Semenoff & Co. of Vladivostok, and a number by 22 Russian individuals. If the rights previously obtained by the Japanese are confirmed as provided for in the regulations, the fishing grounds to be disposed of by public tender only number 75, and it is expected that very keen competition will follow for their possession. The fishing season for trout and herring this year is already over, but salmon fishing is still in progress. Foreigners—that is to say, non-Japanese—are by the regulations precluded from all fishing rights along the Saghalien coast.

Chao Erhsen, the new Tartar General at Mukden, sends very favourable reports of the behaviour of the Japanese to the Chinese there, and the excellent discipline of the Japanese troops.



## COMMERCIAL.

## TEA.

HANKOW, 16th August.—Business reported since the 9th inst. is as under:—

|                                    | 1905. | 1904. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Settlements                        | 3,861 | nil.  |
| S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c)        | 1,393 | nil.  |
| Consisting of the following Teas:— |       |       |
| 1-Chests                           |       |       |

|           |       |                         |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|
| Ningehows | 667   | at Tls. 15.25 per picul |
| Oopacks   | 377   | at Tls. 11.30 .. ..     |
| Oonams    | 1,260 | at Tls. 10.50 .. ..     |
| Oonfaas   | 1,557 | at Tls. 12.25 .. ..     |

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 17th August, 1904:—

|                             | 1905.    | 1904.     |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| HANKOW TEA.                 | 1-Chests | 1-Chests. |
| Settlements                 | 428,277  | 575,472   |
| S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c) | 85,98    | 1,039     |
| Stock                       | 31,951   | 13,222    |

|          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Arrivals | 468,826 | 589,733 |
|          | 1905.   | 1904.   |

|                             | 1905.    | 1904.     |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| KIUKIANG TEA.               | 1-Chests | 1-Chests. |
| Settlements                 | 177,128  | 195,402   |
| S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c) | 3,404    | 8,474     |
| Stock                       | 5,592    | 9,699     |

|          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Arrivals | 186,124 | 213,775 |
|          | 1905.   | 1904.   |

## SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Silk Circular, dated Shanghai, 10th August, 1905, states:—The Home Markets are quiet. Gold Killing is quoted to London at 11/10. Raw Silk.—Only a moderate business has been done at prices somewhat above the parity of our last quotations. In Hainins a sale of Gold Mandarin Duck is reported at Tls. 587½ for No. 1. Coarse Silk and Kashings are neglected. Yellow Silk.—Market continues quiet, prices show a weakening tendency. Hand Filatures.—A considerable business has transpired this week in Crack Chops and New Style Filatures for America. Purchases amount to about 750 bales Crack Chops, and 200 bales New Styles. Various parcels of ordinary reel Filatures have also been looked for the Continent. Steam Filatures.—Sales this week have been on a moderate scale and practically confined to America. Waste Silk.—Business has been very dull, a few hundred Piculs of Kading Frisonets 70/20/10 have been taken at Tls. 26 for whole Bales on Import pass weights. Curries I are weaker, offers are on the basis of Tls. 69 and holders ask Tls. 74. The general tone of the home markets points to lower prices.

CANTON, 25th August, 1905.—Fourth Crops.—Has been much reduced; only 4,500 bales will be available for export, against 7,000 bales in 1904 and 1903. Both quality and colour are reported to be fairly good. In the country the cocoon market is very excited, and the Filatures are hesitating to make large supplies owing to the very high prime cost of cocoons. Long-reels.—The buoyancy in the European demand has continued unabated. There have been a fair number of transactions during the fortnight, notwithstanding the continued rise in local values and the increased firmness of Exchange. From sales made we quote: Frs. Wing Cheong Sing 11/13 at \$950, Sun Yue Lun 9/11 at \$945, Kwong Shun Cheong 11/18 at \$925, Lai Fung Lun 11/13 at \$900, On Wo Hing 13/15 at \$870, Yuk Wo Hing 18/22 at \$790, Soey Wo Cheong 11/13-18/15 at \$815, Yee Wo Hing 11/13-13/15-14/18 at \$800. Short-reels.—Are still strongly sought after; but dealers refuse to make fresh contracts to any extent. \$910 have been paid for Frs. Kwong Shun Ching 14, 16, and \$895 for Quang Wo Hing 15/17. Waste Silk.—The advance has continued in all grades, upheld by full prices paid for export in two or three quarters; but generally buyers refuse to go on except at much below our quotations. Nevertheless country prices show an upward tendency, and native speculators try and monopolize the market. Pierced cocoons are practically out of sale. Stock of Silk in Canton: 150 bales.

## COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of August 25th, state that 8 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 28,200 tons of Japan coal, and 4,000 tons of Indian coal. Since August 9th, 10 steamers have arrived with a total of 42,400 tons of coal. The market generally rules very quiet. Quotations:—

|             |         |                          |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Cardiff     | \$15.00 | \$16.00 ex-ship nominal  |
| Australian  | \$10.50 | \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal |
| Yubari Lump | \$12.00 | nominal.                 |
| Milki Lump  | \$11.00 | nominal.                 |
| Moji Lump   | \$8.50  | \$10.00 ex-ship, steady. |
| Akaike Lump | \$9.75  | \$10.00 steady.          |

## OPIMUM.

HONGKONG, 24th August, 1905.—We beg to continue our advices of the 10th August, since when the movements in our various Opium markets have been as follows:—

|                           | Malwa.        | Patna. | Benares. | Persian. |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Stocks as per circular of | 964           | 3,101  | 1,415    | 1,328    |
| 10th August, 1905         | 159           | 250    | 125      | 14       |
| Aug. 10th Imports per     |               |        |          |          |
| 17th .. .. .              | Kum Sang      | 200    | 93       | —        |
| 21st .. .. .              | Lightning     | 701    | 335      | —        |
| 22nd .. .. .              | Ernest Simons | 100    | 100      | —        |

|                                                                                         |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Less Exports to Shanghai                                                                | 1,123 | 4,352 | 2,068 | 1,342 |
| Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight | 22    | 181   | 225   | —     |
| Estimated Stocks this day                                                               | 945   | 3,584 | 1,401 | 1,286 |

Bengal.—The Market has declined to \$1,090 for Old Patna and \$1,050 for Old Benares and there has been fair business doing. New Patna is nominal at about \$1,110.

Malwa.—The market is quiet and prices are weak.—We quote.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| New         | \$1,180 |
| 2 years old | \$1,220 |
| 3 .. .. .   | \$1,270 |
| 4-5 .. .. . | \$1,320 |
| Oldest      | \$1,380 |

Persian.—Steady.

## COTTON.

HONGKONG 25th Aug.—Nothing done, market very quiet. Stock about 4,000 bales.

|                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bombay                | \$21.00 to 23.00 per picul. |
| Bengal (New), Rangoon | 22.00 to 26.60 ..           |
| and Dacca             | .. .. .                     |
| Shanghai and Japanese | 26.00 to 28.00 ..           |
| Tungchow and Ningpo   | 26.00 to 28.00 ..           |

## YARN.

Mr. Eluljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong 25th August, says:—The Mid-Summer Festival continues to affect business, which is further depressed by the weak condition of our large neighbouring markets. Settlements have, consequently, again been small and confined to actual requirements, and are more or less forced. The steady rise in exchange would appear to make dealers extremely cautious and sellers proportionately eager and impatient. In revising our quotations, an all round decline of \$2 per bale is noticeable, even these prices are difficult to obtain and in the near future a still lower range of values is confidently looked for. With incessant arrivals and comparatively smaller off-takes stocks show a further small increase on last estimate.

Local Manufacture:—No new business is reported. The annual statement of account and balance sheet of the working of our local mill during the last twelve months has been published. The amount standing to the credit of Profit and Loss account is \$178,264.32 which it is proposed to be appropriated as follows:—

|                                                   |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.           | \$125,000.   |
| To be placed to the equalization of Dividend Fund | \$30,000.    |
| To be carried forward to new account              | \$23,264.32. |

Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton:—Remains very quiet, and delivery under old contracts continues slow. No new transactions are reported and late arrivals of Indian descriptions are going into importer's godowns. Exporters are in small evidence and 500 bales Bengal are reported to have been shipped to Kobe. Estimated un-sold stock 3,200 bales Bengal and 150 China kinds. Quotations are Indian \$21 to \$25, and China \$23 to \$26.

Exchange on India has gained 3 points during the interval and closes strong to-day at Rs. 144 for T T and Rs. 144 for Post. On Shanghai 711 and on Japan 94½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 12th instant, viz:—

Indian:—The demand for the Northern Port still holds off and No. 10s continue to move slowly at easier rates. No. 20s are in fair request for Chefoo and prices have slightly appreciated. Total settlements aggregate 2,130 bales; estimated unsold stock 65,000.

Japanese:—Continue unchanged, business of the interval amounting to 2,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 95 to 100 for No. 16s and Tls. 105 to 111 for No. 20s.

Local:—With the exception of a further forward contract of 2,500 bales No. 14s at Tls. 91½, no other business is reported.

## PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 17th August, 1905, states:—The market continues in the same apathetic state as depicted in our last, expected revival still being very much in embryo. The boycott on American goods still continues and is beginning to be felt very severely by both the Foreigners and Natives engaged in this trade especially. It has got quite out of hand with the original promoters, and this the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here have been the first to acknowledge in their appeal to the Foreign Chamber to suggest a means of stopping, or at all events curbing the extreme ends towards which it is trending. The result of the Meeting of Foreign Consuls here, mentioned in our last, was the sending of a strong despatch to the Foreign Ministers in Peking, which has led to the issue of orders to suppress this obstruction to trade, and we also understand both written and telegraphic appeals have been sent up by an influential coterie of Natives here, asking their authorities to do the same. It is to be hoped that something effective may result from this combined action, as, in the meanwhile, a very serious situation has been created which threatens a great financial panic that will be disastrous to the whole trade. Tientsin still continues to be the chief, and in fact practically the only outlet at present for our re-exports, there being somewhat of a lull in Newchwang, though the administration there are determined not to allow any obstacles to interfere beyond those caused by the military occupation of the country. The river trade is still very slow, but as Yarns are affected as much as the woven articles the dulness is evidently more of a legitimate nature. Chefoo has so far escaped from the agitation, and her merchants have bought from holders here some 300 to 400 bales of American goods. It is reported that Korea is beginning to look up again and orders from thence are expected in the near future. The Manchester market is still reported very strong, although prices are slightly under the extreme quotations that have been prevailing there, and were evidently more or less nominal. It is quiet impossible to connect, and the recent steady advance in sterling rates will not make matters more easy. The slump that took place in the Liverpool Cotton market at the close of last week explains the reported panic there, the price suddenly dropping from 5.94d. to 5.51d. for Mid-American. A slight recovery has taken place since, the latest quotation being 5.63d. and the even 8d. for Egyptian. From the United States we have not heard of any advices concerning the market, nor the prices of Cotton. The small business done during the interval in Indian yarns has been entirely for the river and at slightly weaker prices. Stocks are accumulating with full supplies coming forward. Piece Goods.—The regular auctions are keeping up in volume without any serious alterations in prices. In the absence of private sales these are naturally the best guide to the market, and we must therefore refer to the itemised remarks below. The clearance of Manchester goods has only been moderate, but quite a fair quantity of American have been taken. The shipment of cargo has not suffered any interruption since our last. Stocks are piling up rapidly, and owing to the congested state of the wharves there is some talk of storage rates being raised, in order to provide for more godowns being built.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Idomeneus*, sailed on 18th August. For Port Said:—50 cases cassia. For Malta:—20 bags flour. For Messina:—10 bales waste silk. For Havre:—20 boxes bristles. For Havre or Hamburg or Antwerp:—50 boxes bristles. For London:—50 bales waste silk, 1,101 packages tea, 219 bales canes, 38 cases chinaware, 30 rolls mats, 20 cases essential oil, 100 cases preserves, 100 bales feathers, 200 cases preserves, 21 packages effects and sundries. For London or Liverpool or Glasgow:—4 bales feathers. For London or Hamburg or Antwerp:—60 cases bristles. For London or Hamburg or Rotterdam:—100 cases preserves. For Manchester:—10 bales waste silk. For London or Continent:—5 cases human hair, 150 cases cassia, 23 bales canes. For Copenhagen:—67 bales feathers. For Amsterdam:—100 rolls mats, 35 cases chinaware. For Rotterdam:—25 cases chinaware, 150 cases cassia, 3 cases sundries. Per steamer *Stentor*, sailed on 20th August. For London:—111 cases shells. For Marseilles:—200 packages tea, 25 cases camphor, 6 bales human hair. For Liverpool:—7 packages effects, &c.



Per M. M. steamer *Sydney*, sailed on 22nd Aug For Marseilles:—80 bales raw silk, 288 bales waste silk, 3 cases silk piece goods, 39 packages human hair, 88 packages tea, 41 packages provisions, 18 cases ylang ylang oil, 8 cases hats, 27 packages sundries. For Lyons:—145 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—15 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk.

## SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 25th August, 1905.—A fair amount of business, chiefly for cash or the approaching settlement, has been transacted during the week, the further release of dividend money has been the chief factor in the comparative activity of the market, but an incipient forward business has also, to a small extent, assisted it; rates have ruled very steady and with very few exceptions it has been a buying and not a selling market. The August settlement will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A few sales have been effected at \$892½ ex div. paid on the 21st inst., but at time of closing shares are obtainable at \$890. The latest quotation from London is £88. 10s., presumably cum dividend. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue to be in great favour, and the rate has advanced to \$760 after further sales at \$740 and at \$750, \$751½, and \$755. At the time of closing a few shares could be placed at \$760, but there are some signs of, at least, a temporary halt in the prolonged upward movement, notwithstanding the quite "fairy tale" rumours of the enormous amount made by the society in the current year. Cantons have been placed at the improved rate of \$335, and close steady at that. China Traders have advanced to \$79 with but few sales between that rate and \$75, the closing quotation last week; at \$79 a fair business was put through and the market closes firm. The apparently satisfactory progress of the Absorption Scheme and the growing conviction that it will in due course become *un fait accompli* are the causes of the rise. Yangtszes and North Chinas remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$335, but close with sellers at that rate. Chinas have been done at \$84 and close in demand.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been placed at \$26 and more shares are wanted at that rate. Indo-Chinas have ruled very steady with buyers at \$95 and sellers at \$96, with but little business to report. Nothing else under this heading requires attention.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars, influenced by the approaching settlement, have ruled weak, and after further small sales at \$233 were placed at \$232, \$231, \$230 and \$229, while a few forward transactions for November and December have been arranged. The market closes steady at \$229 cash. Luzons unchanged.

MINING.—Raubs have advanced to \$3½ with buyers and no sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampao Docks have been dealt in in fair lots at \$192 ex div., and close rather quieter at \$191 with probable sellers. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$99 and \$100, closing with buyers at the former rate. Farnhams are quoted at Tls. 136 in Shanghai, but have been done locally to-day at \$137. Amoy Docks unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have improved from \$128½ to \$129 with buyers, and a small sale was effected during the week at \$130. Hotels are rather quieter at \$150 without business. West Points are obtainable at \$56 in small lots, but the market is steady at that rate. Humphreys have changed hands at \$12½ and close with sellers at that and buyers at \$12.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$16 cum div. of \$1 recently declared. The quotations for the northern mills are taken from Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of an improvement to \$14 in Watsons, and small sales of Dairy Farms, United Asbestos, and Green Islands at quotations, we have nothing to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

| QUOTATIONS.            | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS.            |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Alhambra               | \$200    | \$100                  |
| Banks—                 |          |                        |
| Hongkong & S'hai.      | \$125    | \$890, ex div. sellers |
| National B. of China   | 25       | London, £88. 10s.      |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A.  | 12s. 6d. | \$7, buyers            |
| China-Borneo Co.       | \$12     | \$11.75                |
| China Light & P. Co.   | \$10     | \$10                   |
| China Provident        | \$10     | \$9, buyers            |
| Cotton Mills—          |          |                        |
| Ewo.                   | Tls. 50  | Tls. 49                |
| Hongkong               | \$10     | \$16, sales            |
| International          | Tls. 75  | Tls. 44                |
| Laou Kung Mow          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 57, buyers        |
| Soychee                | Tls. 500 | Tls. 200, buyers       |
| Dairy Farm             | \$6      | \$17, sales & sellers  |
| Docks & Wharves—       |          |                        |
| Farnham, B. & Co.      | Tls. 100 | Tls. 137, sellers      |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.     | \$50     | \$99, buyers           |
| H. & W. Dock           | \$50     | \$191, ex div.         |
| New Amoy Dock          | \$6½     | \$17                   |
| S'hai & H. Wharf       | Tls. 100 | Tls. 192½, x div. sel. |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo.    | \$25     | \$28, sellers          |
| G. Island Cement       | \$10     | \$25½, n. i. sellers   |
| Hongkong & C. Gas      | \$10     | \$23, sellers          |
| Hongkong Electric      | \$10     | \$175, buyers          |
| Do. New                | \$5      | \$15, sellers          |
| H. H. L. Tramways      | \$100    | \$9½, sellers          |
| Hongkong Hotel Co.     | \$50     | \$215, buyers          |
| Hongkong Ice Co.       | \$25     | \$50                   |
| Hongkong Rope Co.      | \$25     | \$237½, sellers        |
| H'kong S. Waterboat    | \$50     | \$152                  |
| Insurance—             |          |                        |
| Canton                 | \$50     | \$14, buyers           |
| China Fire             | \$20     | \$335, sales & buy.    |
| China Traders          | \$25     | \$81, sales & buyers   |
| Hongkong Fire          | \$50     | \$79, buyers           |
| North China            | \$25     | \$335, sales           |
| Union                  | \$100    | Tls. 82                |
| Yangtze                | \$60     | \$760, buyers          |
| Land and Buildings—    |          |                        |
| H'kong Land Invest.    | \$100    | \$172½                 |
| Humphreys' Estate      | \$10     | \$128½, buyers         |
| Kowloon Land & B.      | \$30     | \$12, buyers           |
| Shanghai Land          | Tls. 50  | \$40, sales            |
| West Point Building    | \$50     | Tls. 122               |
| Mining—                |          |                        |
| Charbonnages           | Fcs. 250 | \$56, sales            |
| Raubs                  | 18 10    | \$490                  |
| Philippine Co.         | \$10     | \$34, buyers           |
| Refineries—            |          |                        |
| China Sugar            | \$100    | \$9½, sellers          |
| Luzon Sugar            | \$100    | \$229                  |
| Steamship Companies    |          |                        |
| China and Manila       | \$25     | \$25, sellers          |
| Douglas Steamship      | \$50     | \$20, sellers          |
| H. Canton & M.         | \$15     | \$35, sellers          |
| Indo-China S.N. Co.    | \$10     | \$26, sales & buyers   |
| Shell Transport Co.    | \$1      | \$95, buyers           |
| Do. Preference         | \$10     | \$21s., sellers        |
| Star Ferry             | \$10     | \$28. 10s.             |
| Do. New                | \$5      | \$10                   |
| Shanghai & H. Dyeing   | \$50     | \$33, sellers          |
| South China M. Post.   | \$25     | \$25, sellers          |
| Steam Laundry Co.      | \$5      | \$8                    |
| Do. New                | \$3      | \$7½, buyers           |
| Stores & Dispensaries. |          |                        |
| Campbell, M. & Co.     | \$10     | \$36                   |
| Powell & Co., Wm.      | \$10     | \$11½, sellers         |
| Watkins                | \$10     | \$10½, n. i. sellers   |
| Watson & Co., A. S.    | \$10     | \$7, sellers           |
| United Asbestos        | \$4      | \$14, sales & buy.     |
| Do. Founders           | \$10     | \$4, sales             |
|                        |          | \$180                  |

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 17th, 1905, states:—During the week the attention of investors and speculators has been taken up almost entirely with Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat shares. The announcement by the Directors on the morning of the 16th inst. that only Tls. 2½ per share would be paid caused a big slump in prices, and shares fell from 182½ to 160 for cash. In other stocks there has been almost nothing doing. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/8½. Banks.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. Steady at Tls. 66½ and 68 for cash, and Tls. 70 and 71 for December with sales forward at the latter rates. Docks & Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd opened with sales at Tls. 140½ and 147; weakened to 139 for August, with sellers for September at Tls. 143/44/42/40/41 and 140. December Tls. 149/148/146/145/46/44/43. The market closes weak with sellers for cash and forward. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The market is easier with sales for cash at Tls. 197½ and 195 with sellers.

For October Tls. 202; December Tls. 206 and 203½. Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. have been placed at Tls. 7½ and 7.65. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been placed at Tls. 122 and 122½. Industrial.—Laou Kung Mows have been done at Tls. 57 and 57½ cash; Ewos at Tls. 49. Internationals at Tls. 44. Shanghai Gas at Tls. 122½. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats have collapsed for the reason stated above. The market opened at Tls. 185 for cash and August with sales at Tls. 188 and 186 for September; Tls. 186½ October; Tls. 192½ December. On the 11th shares for cash were placed at Tls. 180, with sales at Tls. 182½, 182, and 181 for August. Tls. 185/86 October. Tls. 190 and 187½ December. On the 14th cash shares at Tls. 182½ with sales for August at Tls. 180, 181, and 181½. Tls. 183 September, 184 September, 185 October, 187 November, and 189, 87½, 88, and 87 December. On the 15th Tls. 183½ cash, 181, 181½, and 182 for August, Tls. 183 September, Tls. 184 October, and Tls. 190, 187½, and 187 December. On the 16th news of the dividend being declared the cash quotation collapsed to Tls. 160 with sales for August at Tls. 165, 162, and 162½. September Tls. 173½, and 167½. October Tls. 175, 70, 67½, 65, 64, and 62½. November Tls. 166 and 67½, and December Tls. 168, 75, and 70. At closing there is a slight re-action. Business has been done for October at Tls. 165, and cash shares are freely wanted at Tls. 162½. Stores & Hotels.—Montries have been placed at \$54 and are wanted. Hall & Holtz at \$27; Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 17 and 17½, and Astor House at \$30. Miscellaneous.—Horse Bazaars at Tls. 80. Loans & Debentures.—Astor House 8 per cent. debentures at Tls. 105.

## EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 25th August.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 24½  
Credits 4 months' sight ..... 24½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 197½

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 47  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 47½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 144  
Bank, on demand ..... 144½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 144  
Bank, on demand ..... 144½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 71½  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 94½

ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... 94½

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... 9 p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand ..... 115½

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand ..... 4 p.m.

ON SAIGON.—

On demand ..... Par.

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand ..... 62

SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

..... \$10.30

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

..... \$53.80

BAR SILVER, per oz.

..... 23½

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 25th August.—Freights during the past fortnight have ruled weak, with little inquiry for tonnage. From Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul offering; to Philippines, 25 cents last; to North Coast Java, 24 cents per picul for October. Java to Hongkong, 28 cents nominal. Hongay to this, \$1.00; to Swatow, \$1.50 per ton. Hongkong to Japan, 12 cents offering. From South Japan coal port to Hongkong, \$1.25 and \$1.20; to Singapore, \$1.30; to Swatow, \$1.75 per ton. Kebao to Shanghai, a steamer has been chartered at \$2.00 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Rosneath—British steamer, 1,123 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$12,730 lump sum.

Holmstein—German steamer, 1,275 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton.

Broholm—Danish steamer, 117 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

A China Navigation Co.'s steamer, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Jensfeld—German steamer, 690 tons, Oloilo to Yokohama, 30 cents per picul.

Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, monthly, three months, private terms.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## August—

## ARRIVALS.

20, Ascot, British str., from Bombay.  
 20, Esang, British str., from Tientsin.  
 20, Haiching, British str., from Swatow.  
 20, Kowloon, German str., from Bangkok.  
 20, Kwangtab, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 20, Signal, German str., from Haiphong.  
 20, Stettin, British str., from Singapore.  
 21, Alcinous, British str., from Liverpool.  
 21, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.  
 21, Charterhouse, British str., from Straits.  
 21, Choyssang, British str., from Shanghai.  
 21, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
 21, Kalgan, British str., from Hongay.  
 21, Korea, American str., from San Francisco.  
 21, Laos, French str., from Haiphong.  
 21, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.  
 21, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.  
 21, Montano, Amr. str., from Manila.  
 21, Progress, Norwegian str., from Sourabaya.  
 21, Radnorshire, British str., from London.  
 21, Rubi, British str., from Manila.  
 21, Samsen, German str., from Bangkok.  
 21, Signal, German str., from Haiphong.  
 21, Sydney, French str., from Yokohama.  
 21, Tolma, Norwegian str., from Wakamatsu.  
 22, Childa, Norwegian str., from Sourabaya.  
 22, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.  
 22, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.  
 22, Kampot, French str., from K'chauwan.  
 22, Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.  
 22, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., from Japan.  
 22, Tingsang, British str., from Wuhu.  
 23, Admiral v. Tirpitz, Ger. str., from H'burg.  
 23, Chibbi, British str., from Tientsin.  
 23, Clara Jebson, German str., from Swatow.  
 23, Daijin Maru Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
 23, Helene, German str., from Swatow.  
 23, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
 23, Kansu, British str., from Weihaiwei.  
 23, Lydia, German str., from Canton.  
 23, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.  
 23, Sambia, German str., from Moji.  
 24, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
 24, Callao, U.S. gunboat, from Wochow.  
 24, Esang, British str., from Canton.  
 24, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 24, Malta, British str., from Shanghai.  
 24, Nubia, British str., from Bombay.  
 24, Opland, Norwegian str., from Kobe.  
 24, Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.  
 24, Pundna, British str., from Singapore.  
 24, Shaoching, British str., from Shanghai.  
 24, Silesia, German str., from Hamburg.  
 24, Samatra, German str., from Singapore.  
 24, Sutton Hall, British str., from New York.  
 25, Alavia, British str., from Kobe.  
 25, Choyssang, British str., from Canton.  
 25, Eiger, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
 25, Iphigenia, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.  
 25, Kwangtab, Chinese str., from Canton.  
 25, Taming, British str., from Manila.

## August—

## DEPARTURES.

20, Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.  
 20, Brand, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 20, Eiger, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 20, Hel. Menzell, German str., for Karatsu.  
 20, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 20, Stentor, British str., for London.  
 21, Aldgate, British str., for Moji.  
 21, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 21, Esang, British str., for Canton.  
 21, Frya, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.  
 21, Haitan, French str., for Pakhoi.  
 21, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.  
 21, Kwangtab, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 21, Pocahontas, British str., for Yokohama.  
 21, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.  
 21, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 21, Tolma, Norw. str., for Canton.  
 22, Alcinous, British str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Ascot, British str., for Kobe.  
 22, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
 22, Choyssang, British str., for Canton.  
 22, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 22, Hyades, Amr. str., for Tacoma.  
 22, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.  
 22, Katsang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 22, Laos, French str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Sydney, French str., for Europe.  
 22, Tean, British str., for Manila.  
 23, Amara, British str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Empr. of India, British str., for Vancouver.

23, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Pakhoi, British str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Australia.  
 23, Promise, Norwegian str., for Anping.  
 23, Radnorshire, British str., for Yokohama.  
 23, Signal, German str., for Haiphong.  
 23, Thyra, Norwegian str., for Java.  
 23, Wik, British str., for Kobe.  
 24, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.  
 24, Kampot, French str., for Kwangchauwan.  
 24, Nubia, British str., for Shanghai & Japan.  
 24, Sambia, German str., for Calcutta.  
 24, Stettin, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Clara Jebson, German str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Dagmar, German str., for Bangkok.  
 25, Esang, British str., for Tientsin.  
 25, Hans Wagner, German str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Heim, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
 25, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.  
 25, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 25, Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Kansu, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.  
 25, Ormidale, British str., for Calcutta.  
 25, Shaoching, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Yokohama.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Choyssang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Frazer.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Frisby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parsons, Messrs. Samuel Kirkwood, P. Wasibelff.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Messrs. A. Taylor and J. Sopher, Mrs. and Miss H. Pinberg.

Per *Radnorshire*, from London, &c., Messrs. A. Boys and Taylor.

Per *Signal*, from Haiphong, &c., Miss Clara Grunberg, Messrs. Mikhoff and Lauber.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mrs. Shimamoto, Messrs. Akyama, Yokai and Suzuki; from Shanghai Misses S. W. and H. S. Fletcher, Messrs. Harman, Vernon, Kendall, Lemiere, Miss Ernestino Feltmann, Mrs. B. da Cruz and 2 children, Miss Annie, Mr. Neubrunn, Mr. and Mrs. Scha'a, Messrs. Cohen and Abr. Heizig; for Saigon from Shanghai, Miss Davidson, Mr. Ignatz Manal, Mrs. Nina Harston; for Singapore from Yokohama, Capt. Dunlot, Messrs. Lhetshord, Howgego, Munchie, Rose, and Houston; from Kobe, Messrs. D. Ishie, K. Inagaei, and E. Ishihara; from Shanghai, Mrs. Spindel, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Yamanchi, Mrs. Kawahara, Mrs. Kinashita, Miss Mary, and Mr. Lazar Laibevitch; for Colombo from Shanghai, Mr. M. E. Sinuhoff; for Calcutta from Yokohama, Mr. Raina and son; for Port Said from Kobe, Messrs. Dannand Borgeland; from Shanghai, Mr. Dimitri Shalowsky; for Djibouti from Kobe, Mr. Ahmed Hassan; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Mr. Berard and Rev. Huss; from Kobe, Messrs. Bensetrite, Coombes, Ryan, Willems and J. E. Fossune; from Shanghai, Messrs. Thevenet, Megnon, Mrs. Ludwig, Rev. Boten, Messrs. Fynlayson, Bourique, Demare Nerone, and Perrin.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. C. Klinck, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wolf, Mrs. Crockett Emboden, Messrs. C. W. Fenton and E. R. Higgins, Mrs. Max Dobbins, Capt. C. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mayer, Mr. T. B. Low, Major Chas. McD. Townsend, Messrs. Hans Martin, E. Uebelhard, A. M. Timke, Robert M. Lopez, R. D. Harvey, T. R. Hathaway, Canchois, H. D. Sale, and Lieut. H. L. Purcell.

Per *Korea*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. T. D. Anglemeyer, Miss C. E. Arohey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baker, Miss K. L. Bassett, Messrs. M. R. Baugh, Bert Baster, Mrs. G. Bennett, Mr. W. C. Boothley, Mrs. K. T. Bristol, Mrs. W. H. L. Barnes, Mr. A. Bostren, Miss Bimbauer, Messrs. B. Cameron, Jr., H. D. Campbell, Miss S. M. Case, Mr. R. E. Chambers, Masters Robert and Willie Chambers, Messrs. G. A. Chambers, Cotts, A. Dovala, Miss T. Emerson, Rev. A. Fernandez, Miss L. E. Foley, Messrs. C. W. Frankel, M. S. Freide, W. T. Grand, Mrs. M. H. Gale and child, Messrs. J. F. Hart, Jas. A. Hoggsette, H. H. Holabird, Dr. J. M. Hyson, Mrs. C. D. Jennings, Miss N. Kellogg, Capt. W. E. Kend, Messrs. J. J. Keegan and H. Linn, Lieut.-Comdr. J. P. Luby, U.S.N., Miss M. D. McClelland, Mr. and

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Per *Clara Jebson*, from Swatow, Mr. Everalls.  
 Per *Machew*, from Bangkok, Mr. H. F. Clalkley.

Per *Shaoching*, from Shanghai, Mr. Ramsey.  
 Per *Opland*, from Kobe, Capt. P. Moller.

Per *Kansu*, from Weihaiwei, Mrs. Levy.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Misses Pitts and Carden, Mrs. Komaroff, 2 Misses Komaroff, Master Komaroff, Mr. Ohieira, Rev. Rondur, Rev. Pere Canak, and Rev. Father Laspardo.

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Per *Sydney*, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Mr. Loeur Paul, and Rev. P. C. Delalex; for Singapore, Mr. W. Humberger; for Pondichery, Rev. P. F. Marios; for Marseilles, Rev. P. L. Robert, Messrs. Alfred Stokes, E. Beauchene, Eng. Nebelhardt, Ed. Canchois, Alby, D. W. Jones, Ernesto Pereira Mestre, Martin and Charles Arbeur.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Riemeau, E. G. Barker, R. Hauptmann, Rev. P. J. Beaublat, Messrs. Frank Jones, E. J. Moss, R. Pic, Quinckardt, Miss C. Greenfeld, Messrs. J. A. Sopher, P. Vasulieff and Thomas Kay; for Yokohama, Messrs. James Wright and Isidore Zeisler.

Per *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. C. Thiel, Dr. J. J. Power, Mr. C. C. Chine, Mrs. MacDobbins, Mr. Crockett-Imboden, Mr. T. C. Scrutton, Capt. C. W. Fenton, Mrs. Hughes, Messrs. C. S. Leavenworth, A. Taylor, Capt. C. S. Smith, Mr. T. B. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Messrs. Vernon, H. T. Wilgress, Major C. McD. Townsend, U.S.A., Comdr. E. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Frisby and infant, Miss Fitzpatrick, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, A. G. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Murray Bain, Mr. J. Glissman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes and infant, Messrs. H. P. Thomas, A. B. Moulder, Dr. and Mrs. Currie, Messrs. R. M. Lopes, J. T. Russell, R. E. Robinson, Masu Takemura, Seergt. Major J. Presley, Mrs. Davieshana, Messrs. S. Kirkwood, Lencere, P. Fischer, W. C. Carl and O. Jaluger.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Messrs. M. Scheringer, M. Steninski; for Herbert-hobe, Mr. R. Bastubbe, Prof. Dr. P. Preuss; for Sydney, Major Witt.

Printed and published by BERTHAM AUGUSTUS HALL for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vaux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.